P & O

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS
Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,121—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th Dec.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th „
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th „
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th „
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfit	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th „
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd „
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th „
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd „
* EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	30th „
M.L. PERSIA	8300	W. A. Wheler	6th April

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660,	Rs. 357-3,	Rs. 165

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	23rd Dec., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901,

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,012	31st Dec., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 10th Dec. 1900.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Dec.
„ Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th January, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2852	24th February, 1901.	S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2801	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets,	Return Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	[illegible] months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd „	357	550	577-8	605	660
3rd „	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th December, 1900.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

G. DELAYA, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about the 9th Jan., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 14th December, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 18th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m. on the 20th December, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 26th December.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 19th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th December, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. DUNEARN ....Sailing about 15th Dec.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 7th Nov. 1900.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SETOS	1748	Carston	21st Dec.
SAFARI	1432	Ahrens	26th Dec.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

SAFARI also takes Cargo and Passengers for BEREDIR COAST, viz., MOGDISCHU, MERKA, BRAWA and KISMAYU.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 26th Nov., 1900.

KEMP & Co., LD.,

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF

MESSRS. BOLTON & CO.,

are Selling the Surplus Stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PLATED WARE.
SMOKER'S REQUISITES.
TRAVELLING BAGS.
JEWELLERY.
POCKET BOOKS.
CARD CASES.
RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
SHAVING SETS.
TOYS in Great Variety.
STATIONERY.
PERFUMES.
SCENT BOTTLES.
PHOTO FRAMES.
ETC., ETC.

GIFTS
Suitable for Everybody.

Note Address—

KEMP & Co., LD.,
Next Bombay Club,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

CHRISTMAS STOCK.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

GUARANTEED QUALITY AND CONDITION.

SELECTED SHERRIES

Chosen on the Spot and Shipped through the well-known Firm of Gonzalez Byass & Co. The better classes of these Wines stocked by TREACHER & Co. are the finest to be found in India.

PORT WINES

Shipped to the Company direct from the Celebrated House,
SANDIMAN & CO.
Special attention is called to our
SUPERIOR OLD PORT

A REALLY MAGNIFICENT DESSERT WINE.

CHAMPAGNES.

HIGH CLASS BRANDS ONLY STOCKED.
DOYEN & CO., GIESLER,
HEIDSIECK, POMERY AND GRENO,
PERRIER JOUET.

CLARETS.

EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES.
GOOD DINNER WINES.

CHOICE DESSERT WINES.

Obtained Direct from Bordeaux.

STILL BURGUNDIES.
SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.
CLARET IN WOOD.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES

Imported from Coblentz through
DEINHARD & CO.
The Company's Stock of these Wines is very Extensive and in SPLENDID CONDITION.

STILL AND SPARKLING WINES.
SAUTERNES.
HUNGARIAN AND AUSTRIAN WINES.

TREACHER & CO.'S

LARGE RED GENERAL CATALOGUE IS NOW READY, AND WILL BE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

XMAS 1900.

CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their ORDERS for 'XMAS.

'XMAS CAKES, Plain and Decorated	at Re. 1 0 per lb.
'XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced	„ „ 1 4 „
'XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced	„ „ 1 8 „
'XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations	„ Rs. 2 0 „

English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, etc., etc.,
French and Nepolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.
Italian Pastry and Small Cakes prepared Daily.
Maeringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Dessarts.
Fresh made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.
Fresh made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream.
Nougats, Almond, Pralines, etc.,
Crystallized Fruits, Fine Choix.
Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers.
All of the Best and prepared at Shortest Notice.
'XMAS AND WEDDING CRACKERS, BEST AND FINEST QUALITY,

N.B.—This year our 'Xmas Cakes will all bear our stamp.

F. CORNAGLIA

IMPORTER OF OILMAN'S STORES **F. CORNAGLIA,** AND FANCY GOODS.
BOMBAY, 83, 85, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BRANCH :—Esplanade Road. POONA, East Street Camp.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION;
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILITARY MEDICAL STUDENTS' ANNUAL BALL

Will be held in the

TOWN HALL

ON TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, AT 9 P.M.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

MAJOR C. B MAYNE, R. E., will deliver a LECTURE at the Institute on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 5-30 P.M. on "THE INFLUENCE OF BRITISH SEA POWER.

Members, their families and friends are invited to attend.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 10th December, 1900.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

I HEREBY give notice required by Section 25 of the aforesaid Act that THURSDAY, the 7th February, 1901, has been FIXED for the JUSTICES' ELECTION.

J. SLADEN,
Actg Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices. Bombay, 13th December, 1900.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 22 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, I hereby FIX the following DATES for the GENERAL ELECTIONS of COUNCILLORS to take place in the year 1901:—

FIRSTLY.—For the Ward Elections to take place simultaneously for all the Wards,—Thursday, the 10th January, 1901.

SECONDLY.—For the Election by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.—THURSDAY, the 31st January, 1901.

THIRDLY.—For the Justices Election.—THURSDAY, the 7th February, 1901.

FOURTHLY.—For the Fellows' Election.—THURSDAY, the 21st February, 1901.

Printed forms of nomination papers either for the Ward Elections or the Justices' Election can be obtained free of charge by persons entitled to them on application at the Commissioner's Office at any time, within seven days previous to the respective days fixed for the Ward Elections and Justices' Election.

As regards nomination attention is invited to Section 26 of the Municipal Act and it will be observed that the days fixed for the Elections (Wards and Justices' respectively) are the days on which nomination papers are to be delivered at the Commissioner's Office before 5 P.M.

J. SLADEN,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 13th December, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 828 OF 1900.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF BOMBAY ....Plaintiff.

vs.

1. JACOB ELIAS SASSOON, of Bombay Jewish inhabitant, residing at Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay.
2. SIR EDWARD EZRA ALBERT SASSOON, of London in the Country of England, Jewish inhabitant, residing at Pork Lane Mayfair, London.
3. FLORA SOLOMON SASSOON, of Bombay Jewish inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill outside the Fort. Bombay.
4. SHOOKER ABRAHAM of Bombay Jewish inhabitant, residing at Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay, the Trustees of an Indenture of Trust bearing date 1st June, 1868, and
5. SILAS EZRA SASSOON, of Bombay Jewish inhabitant, residing at Pedder Road outside the Fort Bombay.
6. SHELLIM EZEKIEL SHELLIM, of Bombay Jewish inhabitant, residing at Breach Candy outside the Fort, Bombay.
7. SASSOON JACOB DAVID, of Bombay Jewish inhabitant, residing at Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
8. SIMON ABRAHAM NATHAN, of Bombay Jewish inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort, Bombay on behalf of themselves and the other Members of the Jewish Community of Bombay.

} Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a Suit with the permission of the Court against the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Defendants abovenamed being the Trustees of an Indenture of Trust dated 1st June, 1868, referred to in the Plaint and against the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves and the other members of the Jewish Community of Bombay praying.

(A) That the first four Defendants as Trustees of the Indenture dated the 1st June, 1868, referred to in the Plaint may be authorised and directed to convey and transfer to the new Trustees if appointed as prayed the 1731 square yards of land at Byculla specified in the Plan annexed to the Plaint and thereon coloured blue with the School and other buildings standing thereon and to transfer to the said new Trustees the management of the said School and to enter into such covenants as are referred to in para. 12 of the Plaint.

(B) That it may be declared that after such conveyance and transfer the said Trustees of the said Indenture dated the 1st June 1868, shall hold the remaining portion of the said land comprised therein and the sum of Rs. 30,000 thereby settled and the securities in which the same is invested and interest, dividends and income of such securities freed and discharged from all trusts for the maintenance and support of the said School but subject to the coveaants referred to in para 12 of the Plaint herein and that the Trusts contained in the said Indenture may be varied or altered accordingly.

(C) That a scheme for the future maintenance support and management of the said school based upon and giving effect to the terms offered by the first Defendant in the 8th and 10th paras of the Plaint set forth may be settled by and under the direction of this Honourable Court.

(D) That the Costs of this suit may be provided for.

(E) That the Plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.—Dated this 10th day of December, 1900.

L. N. BANAJI,
D. B. BINNING. Prothonotary.
The 11th day of December, 1900.
Messrs. Craigie Lynch & Owen,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.

MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,
GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND,

BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Stock Lists, plans, estimates and full particulars on application

TO
THE MANAGER
8, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE,
79, Farringdon Road, E. C.

CALCUTTA BRANCH 99, Clive St.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	25	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRETTY NECKLACES in delicate Chains, for wear close round throat. A number of patterns for selection. MARCKS & Co. Ld., Bombay & Poona.

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE of CHIRETTA is a purely vegetable Tonic, and peculiarly adapted in diseases of the Liver and Debility attendant on Fever, etc., Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUN PROOF HELMETS.—Light Weight Cork Shikar Helmets. Ellwood Best Quality. Polo Pith Helmets. Few soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims—ASQUITH and LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.

WANTED, an INDENT CLERK, well up in "PRINTS." None need apply unless worked in the line. State previous experience and salary required. Apply "No. 103," Care of this paper.

WANTED, an Experienced HEAD READER; must have a perfect knowledge of English accurate and reliable; experience on daily paper preferred. Good salary to competent man. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED A COMPETENT and Experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ld.—Apply with terms and testimonials to the AGENTS.

WANTED AT ONCE, an intelligent PRINTER; must be Experienced, able to manage the work of a Daily Paper; strict disciplinarian, and reliability Essential. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

NICKEL-PLATING, durable, of good colour and Finish, promptly carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street. Bombay.

TRY OUR Combination Packet of XMAS CARDS and Tucks New Post Cards 21 in all each in cover for Re. 1 only.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFKNAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers—In India and the East; contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Terminus.

SAVING of 12 1-2 per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901 simply by placing with them your first order of not less than Rs. 50. For further particulars apply to the MANAGER.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRIOR. Re. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Ebrji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—Specially adapted for Travellers and those living in Up-country Stations where medical aid is not readily procurable. Per bottle Re. 1. Prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

GNEUINE FIRST CLASS

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.
MANGALORE, SOUTH CANARA.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
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THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 12 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.

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SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
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TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., Obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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10 FIRST CLASS AND GOLD MEDALS AWARDED FOR MINTON'S TILES.

By Special Appointment
to Her Majesty
The Queen-Empress.

FIRST CLASS AND GOLD MEDALS AWARDED
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By Special Appointmen
to H.R.H.
The Prince of Wales.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

Estimates given and Special Designs furnished for all kinds of High-Class Tile Work for Internal or External Decoration.

FAIENCE AND MOSAIC WORK A SPECIALITY.

Telegraphic Address: "ASTRA," STOKE-ON-TRENT. Telephone, 2097. A.B.C. CODE USED.

LONDON HOUSE AND SHOW ROOMS:
MINTON & CO., 50, CONDUIT STREET, REGENT STREET, W.
MANUFACTORY:
MINTON, HOLLINS & CO., PATENT TILE WORKS, STOKE-ON-TRENT.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40. Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

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PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent, per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
R. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS FURNITURE, &c., OF THE S. S. ASHRUF.

On MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "L," Shed. Prince's Dock, the furniture of the s. s. "Ashruf" consisting of mahogany dining tables, chairs chest of drawers, whatnots, lamps, electric light fittings, plated ware glass and crockeryware, napkins, table-cover, Bed sheets-curtains water closets band rails, &c. &c.

The property is now on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Row, next to Allice Buildings, and opposite Messrs. John Roberts and Co., Show Room, very valuable and handsome French-polish teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made by Madrasee Carpenters consisting of drawing room, suits, sofas and chairs lined with English velvet and silk tapestry, drawing room cabinets, chiffoncirs, marble top tables and teapoys, easy chairs, office seat dining table, side board, arm chairs, dumbwaiters, revolving and plain top office tables, new designed, bedstead single and double doors almirahs, wardrobes, clothes, press, hat and umbrella stands, marble wash-hand and dressing tables, wall brackets, etc. etc.

Catalogues published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

500 iron pans 16 inches by 6, 14 by 4 3-4.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 strong-built dog-cart in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong black waler horse, showing good action, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 gray Arab polo pony, 13-3, goes in harness and saddle believed sound.
1 pair swiss geese, and one buffalo calf.
1 Handsome black young Surat bull strong and healthy.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Khatau Makanjee S. & W. Company Limited, and on account and risk of Mr. Lalubboy Mulchand 102 bales each 400 lbs. No. 24S, yarn Renkda ticket.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BREACH CANDY, BHOOLESHWAR, MANDVI, MATUNGA AND WARDEN ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on the following days and time, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferee of mortgage and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Anandrao Dinanath, Sadasiv Anandrao, Yeswantrao Anandrao, and Gunpatrao Anandrao, under the power of sale reserved in the mortgage and transfer of mortgage, the following properties:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p. m.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with a messuages and house standing thereon situate at Breach Candy or Pallow Road, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 46, and new No. 352, old Survey No. 396, and new Survey No. 252, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 4217 and 4219 and Street Nos. 393, 395 (1) (2), and containing by admeasurement 500 (five hundred) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—This is to say, on or towards the west the Breach Candy or Pallow Road, on or towards the east partly by the house of Anandrao Venayak, and partly by the house of Gunputrao Ramchander, and others, on or towards the north by a gully belonging to the mortgagor and beyond which is the property of Rao Bahadur Vasudev Jugganauth Kirtikar, and on or towards the south by a gully, belonging to the mortgagor, and partly to the property of Harichand Sukharam and others.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings and chawls standing thereon, situate at Cathedral Street, Bhooleshwar Road, bearing Collector's old No. 633 new No. 2918, old Survey Nos. 270 and 271, and new Survey Nos. 405 and 407, and assessed by the Municipality, under Ward No. 4463, and Street Nos. 12 to 22, and containing by admeasurement 385 square yard or thereabouts. and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Cathedral Church Street, on or towards the west by the house formerly belonging to Krishnanath Phakir, but now of Prubhuram Jeewanram, on or towards the north by the property of Porshotum Suamjee, and on or towards the south by Anant Rishi Lane.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land, with building or house standing thereon, situate at Samuel Street, Mandvi, and bearing Collector's old No. 1375 new No. 7132, old Survey No. 608, and new Survey No. 9248, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1632 and Street No. 62, and containing by admeasurement 80 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west, by Samuel Street, on or towards the north—and on or towards the south, by Israil's Musjid.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m.

Fourthly.—All those pieces or parcels of land, with the salt pans thereon, called Motti Pegamberi and Luhani Pegamberi Antope at Matunga and assessed by the assessment of Collector under old No.—— new No.—— old Survey No.—— and new Survey No.—— and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 2229A, 3191, and 2928A, and Street No. 327, beds 1202 and 90 beds and containing upwards of two lakhs of square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by Sankri salt pans, on or towards the south, partly, by Chandni salt pans, and partly by Romlais Agar, belonging to Government, on or towards the east, by public passage, and on or towards the west, by Batty fields belonging to the said mortgagor.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m.

Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of land with the building and a bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Warden Road on step leading to Mahaluxmi Temple, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3600, and Street No. 37, and containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east, by a gully belonging to the mortgagor, and which is the property of Rao Bahadur Vasudeo Jagganath, on or towards the west, by a gully belonging jointly to the use of mortgagor and Gungadas Vizbhukhandas, on or towards the north, by a public road or steps leading to Mahaluxmi Temple and on or towards the south by sea.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m.

Sixthly.—All that piece or parcel of land at Matunga, with garden and Batty fields attached thereto and adjoining the same, together with a bungalow standing thereon, being portions of Luhani Pegamberi, and Luhani and Middle Antope, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No.—new No.—old Survey No.—new Survey No.—and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 8987, and Street No. 1228, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the salt pan called Pegamberi, on or towards the west by the Government land, on or towards the north, partly by Government land and partly by the land of Condaji Patel and Halia Patel, and on or towards the south by the public passage, and containing by admeasurement 50,000 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gooldbchund, and Wadia, solicitors, at their office, or to the Undersigned.

Under the instruction from the executors of the late Mr. F. Heyne Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Bandora, Palli Hill Road, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood house hold furniture, of the latest design made to order, best platedware rich glass and crockeryware, handsome oleographs and picture, rich Japanese and China flower vases and table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, wearing apparels, one first rate mahogany full size state billiard table by Thurston with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, one handsome American cart, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th December, 1900.

WANTED.

GOVERNMENT OF PAHANG.
WANTED FOR THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, PAHANG,

A DRAFTSMAN. Salary $ 75 per mensem, with free partly furnished quarters.

QUALIFICATIONS:—Should have some knowledge of building designs and be able to prepare drawings from rough sketches. Application, together with copies of recent testimonials, should be sent addressed to the BRITISH RESIDENT, PAHANG, not later than 31st January, 1901.

A. BUTLER,
British Resident, Pahang.

22nd November, 1900.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHISKIES.

PRIVATE RESERVE
O. H. L. LIQUEUR
SLATER'S V. O.

These WHISKIES are specially recommended to all who appreciate a good BLEND.

Of all Dealers or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies,

AGENT
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes)

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction in Shed No. 8,—Victoria Dock, on account of the concerned ex. s. s. "Triesta."—

160 bags damaged Austrian sugar.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th December, 1900.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUNGALOW NO. 2 AT CHOWPATTY

By order of the Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 20th December, 1900, at 3 p. m., on the premises the whole of the Materials for removal of Bungalow No. 2 with stable, outhouses, &c. siuate at Chowpathy lastly occupied by W. R. Hamilton, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th December 1900.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TOYS, TABLE ORNAMENTS, LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS, PLATEDWARE, ETC, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at the Watson Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following remaining fancy goods, consisting of a great variety of toys, dressed dolls, cricket sets, Bohemian glassware, dressing and hand bags, plush work boxes, ladies companions, terra cotta figures, platedware, Japanese curiosities, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT SECOND DUNCAN CROSS LANE AND AT KOOMBHARWADA STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bha Kuetey Vijpall, and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagors Ramchander Damajee Damamay and Laxooman Ramchander Damamay, a minor, by his father and guardian the said Ramchander Damajee as also on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Bhagoobai, widow of Dama Ragnoo Damamay, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of August, 1896, the following landed properties, viz:—

All those two pieces of Government land, together with the messuages, tenement, or two dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at the southern side of second Duncan Cross Lane, and on the eastern side of the Koombharwada Street in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under, Ward No. 7620 and Street No. 29, and also another C Ward No. 7906, and Street Nos. 1 to 15 respectively, containing by admeasurement 290 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 2764, 2767, 4929, new Nos. 9762, 9766, old survey Nos. 1-150, 149, 415, and new survey Nos. 5645, 5644, and bounded on the east by a public sweeper's passage, on the west by Koombharwada Street, on the north, by 2nd Duncan Cross Lane, and on the south by the property of Narayen Kalloo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 16 inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome French polished, black-wood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glass ware, a first-rate full size Billiard Table by John Roberts and Co., complete with acetylene gas lighting apparatus, a sweet-toned ebonized cottage Pianoforte by Bechstein, imported by S. Rose and Co., a strong built victoria and dog-cart, both in good order, rich table ornaments, first rate picture, table and hanging lamps, large size cooking stove, &c., the property of E. SEYMOUR HALE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. G. F. Thompson, consisting of fountain pens, despatch box, pocket cases, portfolio, stamp album, foot rule, silver match boxes, &c.

1 The effects of the late R. W. Liebschwager, Esq., cosisting of—1 gold mounted stylographic pen, and 1 gold pen with gold nib.

The stamp album can be seen any day before sale between the hours of 11 and 5 at the office of the Administrator-General, High Court, Bombay.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cup-board, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, book and hat stands etc.

1 D. B. B. L. 12 bore hammerless gun, double choke by Leech, and Sons, in leather case.

1 D. B. B. L. 500 express rifle by Ling, London, in case.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. F. C. Cooper & Co., of Bombay.

One 6" new centrifugal pump with standard and pulley.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Purshotum Hardas.

4 cases each 30 pieces Merino Shawls 32" by 82" yards.

AT 2 P.M.

A few pneumatic bicycles by different makers.

2 brand new "Beestons Globe" pneumatic bicycles with accessories complete.

1 light-victoria in good order.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 Light dog-cart.

A few muscovite ducks and Bushra fowls.

and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF BEST PLATEDWARE.

On MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p. m. Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the stock-in trade of a merchant closing business, consisting of cruets, egg, pickle and liquor frames, butter and jam pots, cake and fruit baskets, curry dishes, vegetable dishes, epergne, centre pieces spoons, forks and knives, ice pails, tea sets, ice jugs, biscuit boxes, salad bowls, salvers, fruit and fish knives in cases, etc.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE AT IGATPURI.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Igatpuri, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery, pictures, table ornaments, gold and silver watches, silver studs, flower pots, etc., the property of the late Mr. WILLIAM VICTOR REARDON.

The property will be on view 1 day previous to the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge and others, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps, fancy curtains, flower pots, etc, the property of J. MITARACHI, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th December, 1900.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prespectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAY RETUN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and 2nd CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a half will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway, from Friday the 14th to Monday the 31st December (both days inclusive), available for return up to midinght of 14th January 1901.

Full particulars of the Concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the undersigned.

W. H. Nickolson.
For General Traffic Managers.

ESTATE OF MOOSAJI VULLIJI, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having claims against or being indebted to the above estate, are hereby required to send in their claims or to pay the amount owing by them to Messrs. LITTLE and Co., the attorneys for HALIMABAI, widow and administratrix of the abovenamed deceased, at their office in the old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiry of which period no claims against the said estate canbe recieved or recognized, and proceedings will be taken to make recoveries due to the estate.—Dated this 22nd day of November 1900.

LITTLE & Co.,
Attorney for HALIMABI,
Widow and Administratrix of MOOSAJI VULLIJI, deceased.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

OPENING OF EXTENSION TO HOWRAH STATION.

THE extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway into Howrah will be OPENED for TRAFFIC on and after the 14th December, 1900, and, from that date, the mails from and to Bombay, will be diverted at Sini Junction from the Asansol route, and run, via Khargpur, to and from Howrah.

The first Down Mail Train from Bombay to run via the new route will be that leaving Bombay on the 12th December, and Nagpur on the 13th December, arriving Howrah on the 14th December 1900.

The consequent alteration in timing of the Bombay-Calcutta Mails, will commence at Chakardharpore.

All Trains will leave Howrah on the 14th December according to the new Time Table shewn below, by the new route.

The Passenger and Mixed Service will be revised between—(1) Chakardharpore Sini-Asansol,
(2) Chakardharpore-Sini-Khargpur-Howrah,
(3) Khurda-Khargpur-Howrah.

The timing will be as follows:—

	STATIONS.	Through Midnapur Passenger.	Bombay Mail.	Madras Mail.	Kola Passenger.	Mixed.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M
	Howrah ....D	6 [illegible]	10 45	14 15	17 30	23 35
	Andul ....D	6 59	...	14 44	17 54	0 9
	Bauria ....D.	7 22	..	15 9	18 16	0 37
	Khargpur ....A	10 45	13 48	18 46	...	5 5
	Midnapur ....A.	11 24	14 54	19 54	...	5 59
	do. ....D.	10 0	13 0	16 0	..	3 40
East Coast Section.	Khargpur ....D.	Puri-Asansol Passenger.	...	19 30	...	5 55
	Balasore ....D.		...	23 9	...	11 18
	Bhadrak ....D.		..	1 2	..	13 50
	Cuttack ....D.		...	5 28	..	19 35
	Khurda Rd. ....A.		...	6 30	..	21 20
	Khargpur ....D.	11 2	11 3	...	...	...
	Gidni ....D	12 54	15 1	..	...	...
	Sini ....A	16 45	17 16	...	...	...
Asansol Branch.	Sini ....D.	17 45	17 45	...	...	Local.
	Purulia ....D.	20 51	20 51	..	..	9 0
	Asansol ....A.	23 15	23 15	...	...	12 0
	Asansol ....D	...	8 30	...	...	5 0
	Purulia ....D.	...	12 48	..	...	7 45
	Sini ....A.	...	16 32	...	..	Stop.
	Chakardharpore ....A.	...	17 56	..	..	

	Stations.	Bombay Mail.	Madras Mail.	Kola Passenger	Through Midnapur Passenger.	Mixed.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M
	Chakardharpore ....D.	22 40	..	...	...	..
Asansol Branch.	Asansol ....D	8 30	17 33	..	...	5 0
	Purulia ....D.	12 48	20 36	...	...	7 45
	Sini ....A.	16 32	18	..	...	Stop.
	Sini ....D.	23 35	..	...	...	Local.
	Purulia ....D.	4 0	...	..	...	9 0
	Asansol ....A.	7 30	..	...	...	12 0
	Sini ....D	23 25	23 50	...	...	Stop.
	Gidni ....D.	1 22	3 10	...	...	...
	Khargpur ....A.	2 30	4 50	...	...	...
East Coast Section.	Khurda Rd. ....D.	...	14 24	...	20 10	..
	Cuttack ....D.	..	16 10	...	22 28	..
	Bhadrak ....D.	...	19 45	...	3 22	..
	Balasore ....D.	...	21 36	...	5 51	...
	Khargpur ....A	...	1 16	...	10 42	...
	Midnapur ....A.	3 9	3 9	...	11 24	...
	Do. ....D.	1 40	1 40	...	11 44	13 0
	Khargpur ....D.	2 45	3 *10	...	12 20	14 5
	Bauria ....D.	...	6 37	8 52	15 46	18 52
	Andul ....D.	..	7 *3	9 19	16 11	19 23
	Howrah ....A.	5 40	7 *40	9 52	16 50	20 11

* "The 1st and 2nd Class carriages, luggage and mails are transferred to the Down Bombay Mail Train at Kharagpur, arriving at Howrah at 5-40."

BOOKING ARRANGEMENTS.

COACHING TRAFFIC.—All classes of coaching traffic viz., passengers, parcels, horses, and carriages, will be booked over the new section of the Railway, except from flag stations, where only passengers and parcels can be dealt with.

"All traffic except passengers for beyond Howrah Junction in the direction of Hoogly and via Naihati, and vice versa, will be booked through over the new route."

GOODS TRAFFIC.—Goods traffic will only be booked to and from the following stations:—

Andul,
Bauria,
Santragachi.

Goods traffic for Howrah and Calcutta will continue to be booked via Kola Riverside to Armenian Ghat, until the new Bengal-Nagpur Railway Goods Station and Jetties in Howrah are completed.

"Goods traffic for beyond Howrah Junction in the direction of Hooghly and via Naihati, and vice versa, will be booked through over the new route."

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Calcutta, 3rd December, 1900.

CHRISTMAS PRIZES.

Rs. 3,000 ! Rs. 3,000 ! !

THREE THOUSAND RUPEES IN PRIZES.

1st Prize	...1,000
2nd ,, ...	... 500
3rd ,, ...	... 250
Five prizes at Rs. 100 each	... 500
Five ,, ,, ,, 50 ,,	... 250
Ten ,, ,, ,, 20 ,,	... 200
Thirty ,, ,, ,, 10 ,,	... 300
Total Rs. ...	3,000

THE above Fifty-three Prizes will be drawn for, and given away to NEW SUBSCRIBERS of the "Indian Tit-Bits."

All you have to do is to send in your yearly subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits," amounting to Rs. 6, per money order, TO THE MANAGER, INDIAN TIT-BITS, 180, DHURRUMTOLLA STREET, CALCUTTA, enclosing stamped addressed envelope for reply, otherwise no notice will be taken.

Every subscriber will receive a numbered receipt, and the numbers will afterwards be drawn on the same principle as the "DERBY,"—the only difference is, that in the "Indian Tit-Bits" Drawing you stand a much better chance, as the Prizes are more numerous and the Competitors very few in comparison; besides that the "Indian Tit-Bits" in itself is worth double the amount charged for. It is the only publication of its kind in India, and contains general knowledge, Short Stories, Illustrated Humour, Illustrated Fashion, etc., etc.

The Drawing will take place on Christmas Eve, in presence of representatives of the Local Press. Subscriptions must reach us not later than Thursday, the 20th December, 1900. The above conditions hold good if we will have at least 3,000 subscribers or more by the advertised time. Should we, however, happen to have less, we shall take off one rupee from each subscriber and devote it to the fund, i.e., if we will get only 2,000 subscribers, the Prizes will mount to Rs. 2,0.0, and so on.

WHO WE ARE.

That the "I. T.-B." is a thorough reliable concern, following will leave no shadow of a doubt:—

Publishers.—Messrs. J. CLEVEN & Co.; BANKERS.—THE DELHI & LONDON BANK, Ld., Calcutta, and Messrs. THOMAS, COOK & SON, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

USHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, t Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

al Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. d.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 13.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£ 97 11-16	unch'ged.
3 per cent Rentes	£1021	plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108 1-2	unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 3-8	
Bar Silver in London	29 16-16	plus 1-8"
Do New York	64 5-8,	plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25 9 1-2	unchanged.
Do New York	4 84 1-8—1-8	
Discount, Bank of England	4 per cent.	unch'ged.
Do Short London Bills	4 per cent.	,,
Do Indian Bank Bills	4 per cent.*	,,

CROP REPORT.

We are pleased to see, from the telegraphic crop and weather reports to hand this afternoon, that the condition of the cotton plants up-country is on the whole satisfactory. In nearly every district the plants are flourishing, and prospects are generally good. Supplies continue to arrive in Amritsar, Agra, Khamgaun, Dhulia, Julgaon, and Barsi. Wheat is in need of rain in the surrounding districts of Amritsar, as also in Mooltan, while fine weather would improve the crop in Khandeish. Food grains generally are doing well, Linseed is flourishing, and Rabi crop prospects are generally good. Beawar and Agra have each registered 30 cents of rain since our last report; Delhi 3 cents and Cawnpore 2 cents.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been very firm to-day. Bank Telegraphic Transfer, Ready, and until February) has been effected at 1s. 4 1-32d. and Bank Demand for December at 1s. 4 1-16d. The Bills sold were placed at 1s. 4 1-4d. December-January. The rates are:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 1-32d.
,, Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 1-4d.
,, ,, Francs	170.
30 days' sight Japan	149.
,, ,, Shanghai	213.
Silver, London	29 15-16d.
,, New York	64 1-2d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign Countries since the departure of last mail.

	IMPORTS. Rs.	EXPORTS. Rs.
Gold Coins	9,352	......
Gold Bullion	......	......
Silver Coins	82,277	......
Silver Bullion	153,436	......

The last item does not include silver bars valued at Rs. 1,560,000 imported on account of Government.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

At the weekly Directors' meeting held this afternoon, the Bank raised its rate for demand loans on the Security of Government Paper to five per cent. per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 96-4 for 4th January Settlement and declined during the day to Rs. 96-3; but about closing time—upon better advices from Calcutta—the market improved to Rs. 96-5; Ready Paper being 2 annas lower.

SHARES.

The market is quiet. Maneckjee Petit's are quoted at Rs. 1,790, Ahmedabad-Prantej Rs. 685, and Tapti Valley Rs. 460.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the weekly sale for Council Bills on Wednesday for Rs. 40,00,000, the following allotments were made—

To Calcutta	Rs. 21,90,000
,, Bombay	13,00,000.
,, Madras.	5,10,000

The minimum rate viz. 1s. 4d, received 4 per cent. The average rate of allotment to Calcutta and Bombay was 16. The total amount of Bills sold during the week was 40,00,000; amount to be allotted next week 40,00,0000; extra allotments on Bombay Rs. 2,0,000, 1s 4 1-32d; extra allotments on Madras Rs. 30,000, 1s. 4 1 32d.

COTTON.

Reuter's advices to hand to-day, state that the Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier; Surats were easier, and Manchester was steady. The total sales amounted to 8,000 bales, and the number sold on speculation and exports was 500 bales. The imports were 28,000 bales. Surat nil. Spot 5 9-32—3-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures.

Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April	June-July.
5·12	5·9	5·2	4·60
—1·64	—1·64	—2·64	—1·64

In New York Receipts at the Ports were 55,000 bales compared with 38,000 bales last year. The exports to Great Britain were 17,000 bales, and to Continent 13,000 bales.

Mid-Uplands	9 7-8 plus 1-8
Futures, month of March	9·18 plus. 8
,, ,, of June	9·19 plus. 8

Locally the market is steady. Transactions to the extent of 1,500 bales have been reported among shippers, and the mills are said to have taken up 800 bales for local consumption. Bengal Fine is Rs. 181; Fully Good Rs. 169; Broach Fine, Rs. 228, and Good Rs. 216 March delivery; Bhownagger Good, is Rs 191 to Rs. 192 May.

The following figures, will be of interest:—

	1900	1899	Difference
Receipts for the week	47,408	40,466	plus 6,942
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 12th December.	1,49,280	2,19,599	—70,319
Shipments for the week to Europe	11,202	2,055	plus 9,147
China, Japan and Coast Ports	7,876	269	plus 7,607
Total	19,078	2,324	plus 16,754
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 12th Dec.—			
Europe	60,922	3,32	plus 57,598
Japan	7,997	83,406	—75,409
China	504	8,041	—7,537
Coast Ports	6,426	2,279	plus 4,147
Total	75,849	97,050	—21,201
Afloat in Harbour, Europe	2,416	1,300	plus 1,116
China, Japan and Coast Ports	2,095	13, 43	—11,337

Total export from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st Oct. 1899 to 30th Sept. 1900	1,367 B-S
Do. by B. B. and C. I. Ry. from 1st Oct. 1899 to 30th Sept. 1900	33,194 B-C
Do. by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st Oct to 17th Nov. 1900	869 B-S

It will be noticed that while the shipments to Japan totalled 83,406 bales in 1899, the exports for the same period this year are just below 8,000 bales. Japan, however, has only just commenced taking cotton from Bombay, the shipments referred to having really taken place in the last week or two.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season:—

	Yesterday	Since 1st Oct. 1900	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	1,108	23,867	25,903
Barsee and Nugur	...	9,743	5,274
Berar	1,842	60,682	30,026
Hingunghat	...	1,412	1,243
Dhollera	...	1,859	25,533
Broach	...	275	13,754
Compta and Dharwar	11	7,143	10,671
Westerns	—	1,557	564
Bengals	1,593	35,616	95,457
Sind	...	301	4,769
Persian	...	1,237	720
American	...	1,494	2,388
Egyptian	92	2,141	2,464
Other sorts	...	1,953	833
Total	4,686	149,280	219,599

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

In the Home markets Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore and Brown is quiet and there are sellers for Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk for April-May shipments, the quotations being 42 1-2 plus 1-4 and 39 1-4—1-2 respectively. Linseed is steady with sellers from same ports and delivery at 49 1-2 plus 5-8.

The Wheat market is steady but there is very little business to report. White Delhi remains unchanged at Rs. 4-7-3.

The market for Linseed is easy, The only business reported is amongst native speculators. The prices to-day are, Linseed old Bold Rs. 10-5 new Rs. 8-10-0.

RAPESEED.—There is no business to report, but the market is steady—Brown Cawnpore, old, is quoted Rs. 8-6; Brown Delhi Rs. 6-8-6 Yellow Guzerat Rs. 7-12.

POPPYSEED. There is a little doing in this line and the rates to-day are Old Rs. 8-15; New Rs. 7-12.

CASTOR SEED.—The market is easy but we have heard of no transactions. Old is quoted Rs. 39 and New Rs. 33-12.

GINGELLY SEED.—European Firms are reported to be buying in fairly large quantities for shipment. The market is steady and the quotations are:

	Rs. a.
New 50 per cent	41 8
,, 75 ,,	42 8
,, 15 ,,	43 0

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay.

	Yesterday	Since 1st Jan. 1900.	Since 1st Jan. 1899.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat	13,084	2,330,993	5,033,638
Linseed	1,838	751,905	2,070,971
Rapeseed	117	627,005	1,951,450
Gingellyseed	21,466	1,489,489	1,624,361
Poppyseed	210	456,286	587,045
Groundnuts	33	47,798	144,127
Castorseed	1,425	536,642	885,205
Rice	19,105	13,093,289	7,087,026
Myrabollams	5,294	*336,660	not recorded.

* Since 1st April.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 14-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 3-8
Bar Silver	29 13-16

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 4th December:—

THE GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 16th January 1900, sanctioning the plans and estimates for the construction of an entirely separate building located about 100 yards east of the existing magazine at Sewree on a new and small reclamation, capable of holding 35 tons of gunpowder.

Submitted letter to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 20th February 1900, forwarding for the approval of Government plan 6 (in 3 sheets) showing the proposed new works which comprise—(a) the reclamation of a site for a new magazine; (b) the construction thereon of a magazine capable of holding 35 tons of gunpowder; (c) the construction of a mound of earth to act as a traverse as required by Government Rules; saying that the plans have been prepared in consultation with Captain Babington, late Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Submitted letter from Major C. A. Muspratt-Williams, R. A. Chief Inspector of Explosives, No. C. I. E.—234, dated Simla, 6th April 1900, requesting information on certain points in connection with the plans above referred to, forwarded to him by Government for opinion.

Submitted letter to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, dated 27th April 1900, giving the necessary information.

Submitted memorandum from the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 7th May 1900, returning the 3 plans above referred to and forwarding for the favour of remarks a letter from the Chief Inspector of Explosives on the subject.

Read letter from the Chief Inspector of Explosives, dated Simla, 30th April 1900, above referred to, saying that he has examined the plans of the proposed 35-ton Powder Magazine and has no objection to make as far as the construction of the magazine and traverse are concerned, but that the plans do not show what distances can be kept clear on all sides of the proposed magazine and forwarding for information schedules of distances that must be kept clear round magazines containing 35 and 50 tons of gunpowder.

Submitted note by the Chief Engineer, P. W. D., approving of the plans above referred to so far as that Department is concerned.

Read note by the Chairman saying that he had an interview with Major Muspratt-Williams, R. A., Chief Inspector of Explosives, on Monday, the 26th November 1900, the Engineer (Mr. Messent) being present, when an arrangement was come to which will get over all the difficulty as regards the scheduled distances and submitting for approval of the Board a draft reply to the Secretary to Government, General Department, on the subject.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 29th November 1900, forwarding the plans of the proposed magazine and traverses at Sewree, modified as suggested at the conference with the Chief Inspector, on the 26th November 1900.

Resolution—With reference to Government Memorandum, General Department, dated 7th May 1900, the following reply should be sent:—"Memorandum.—In returning these papers with 3 plans, the undersigned is directed to explain that it seemed quite impossible to meet the difficulties as regards the scheduled distances which must, in the case of a new magazine, be kept clear, and it was feared the project must be given up, as no such distances could possibly be provided for anywhere on the Port Trust Estate.

Recently, however, the Chairman had the advantage of personal conference with Major Muspratt-Williams, when that Officer suggested a clear way out of the difficulty without making any changes in the plans except in the position, &c., of the proposed traverses. The proposals of the Chief Inspector of Explosives are—(a) to retain and use the existing magazine for storing powder only which he agrees should be licensed to the extent of 50 tons, arranging the traverses as now shown in the accompanying; (b) to preserve the design and dimensions of the proposed new magazine, altering the traverses as now shown, and to utilise the building for the storage of ammunition in one compartment and fireworks, &c., in the other. The Chief Inspector also suggested that in cases of emergency, powder might, for a short time, be stored in the new magazine on a temporary permit, and for this reason suggests that the existing design be preserved, although it is stronger than would be required for ammunition, fireworks, and such like. As regards the existing magazine, it may be pointed out that it has in the past been licensed for as much as 87 1-2 tons of powder; it has ample accommodation for 60 tons, but the Chief Inspector thinks it desirable to limit it to 50 tons, and to this the Trustees have no objection. With this explanation, it is now hoped that the scheme and plans may be approved and sanctioned as soon as possible. It may be stated that the estimated cost of the works is Rs. 32,811.

CHEQUE-DRAWERS.

Read letter from Mr. A. Strandes, the Bombay Agent of the German East Africa Line, dated 16th November 1900, requesting that his name may be included in the Trustees' list of approved cheque-drawers.

Read report from the Docks Superintendent, dated 22nd November 1900, recommending that the name of the German East Africa Line may be added to the Trustees's list of approved chuque-draws.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution dated 28th February 1883, directing that cheques may be accepted in payment of the Dock and other charges from the firms and persons included in the lists marked A and B submitted by the Docks Superintendent.

Resolution.—With reference to Trustees' Resolution, dated 28th February 1883, the Agent of the German East Africa Line may be included in the list of acknowledged cheque-drawers.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 30th November 1900.	Total from 1st April to 30th Nov. 1900.	For week ending 30th Nov. 1899.	Total from 1st April to 30th Nov. 1899.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	20	670	15	646
Vessels piloted out of Harbour	16	667	14	658
Vessels transported	11	432	16	445
Vessels attended to	1	56	2	37
Vessels warped	...	42	1	45

THE transport Dwarka, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Berbera, where she will embark the remainder of the Central African Regiment for conveyance to Cape Coast.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water, 4-13m., 5-24a. Low water, 11-9m., 10-29a.
Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for Election of Chairman, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
University Examination Result, M. A.
P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with the English mails of 30th November, due to arrive at noon.
Cathedral High School, Prize-Distribution at the Town Hall, Lord Northcote presiding.

THEFT OF GOLD ARTICLES.—Mathooradas Goverdhandas, a Hindu, who resides at new Hanooman Lane, has reported to the police that during his absence from his room for a few minutes on Wednesday, a gold watch and chain and gold studs, of the collective value of Rs. 750, were stolen from a jacket, which he had hung upon a nail.

THE DAMODAR LUKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at the registered office, Esplanade Road, Mr. S. J. David, chairman of the board of directors, presiding, when several resolutions regarding the sale of yarns passed on the 26th November were confirmed.

ILLICIT SALE OF GANJA.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sadasiv Narayan and Sahaboodin Raja were charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with selling ganja, at the Mahim Fair, without a license. The accused were fined Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 respectively.—Before Mr. W. Webb, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Moosa Abbas Khan, a mendicant, and Balla Bahoorao, a showman, at the Mahim Fair, were charged with a similar offence. They were fined Rs. 25 each.

A LADY DOCTOR.—Amongst the passengers who arrived here by the steamer "Indus" on Tuesday was Dr. Miss Aimai J. Treasuryvala, who previous to proceeding to Europe to undertake her medical studies, was in practice for some time. She has passed her L. R. C. P. and L. R. C. S. of Dublin University in the first rank with honours in all the subjects. After obtaining these degrees she successfully passed the L. M. of Dublin and finally passed her M. D. of Brussels with distinction.

IMPORTATION OF BUFFALO MEAT.—Valli Mahomed, a Mahomedan weaver, of Madanpoora, was yesterday, charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with importing into Bombay from Coorla, a quantity of buffalo meat without a permit. On the 17th ultimo, accused brought from Coorla 40lbs of buffalo meat. He was arrested at the Chinchpoogly station. Being an old offender, he was fined Rs. 75. The accused was further charged with bringing into Bombay from Bandora 100 lbs. of buffalo meat on the 29th ultimo. He was fined Rs. 25.

MAHIM MELA.—The Orus of Pir Magdum Saheb commenced from the 6th instant at Mahim and will be brought to a close on Sunday night. Under orders of the High Court a committee of trustees, consisting of Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, Bar-at-Law, Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan and Mr. Mahomed Hassan Makba, was appointed for the better management of the mausoleum and mosque. Under this new management the fair has been held this year and has proved a great success. The sandul procession was the principal function and it took place on the 6th instant with much eclat. The police arrangement is perfect.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Michael Angelo	Lungo.
Overture	LeFlutiste	Kling.
Selection	L'Amour Mouille	Varney.
Gavotte	Willkommen	Kluss.
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan.
Valse	Andulasian Dreams of Love	Friedmann.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

P. AND O. STEWARDS IN TROUBLE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, George Minter, Walter Cribb, George Mathews, A. H. Lee, and Herbert Lane, stewards, belonging to the P. and O. s. s. Massilia were charged with disorderly behaviour in the Prince's Dock. Inspector Chambers stated that hearing a disturbance outside the police quarters, in the Prince's Dock early yesterday morning he went outside and found the accused quarrelling with two gharriwallas, who had brought them from Colaba. One of the accused committed an assault, after which he and his comrades ran away. They were eventually secured, and the magistrate fined each man Rs. 5.

UNREQUITED LOVE.

ON Wednesday night, one Mahomed Akhtar Hoosein, aged twenty-five years, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his own throat with a table knife. The man resided at Cammatipoora 2nd Lane, and had been for some months past aspiring to the hand of a certain girl, who lived in a wady at Jail Road, but having failed in his object, he attempted the rash deed. The police immediately repaired to the spot and found the man lying in a pool of blood with a table-knife stained with blood near him. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the wound, which was three inches and a half long, was stitched up. When he was being attended to by the hospital authorities, a letter written in Urdu was found tied to his right wrist. The contents of the letter went to show that Mahomed had cut his own throat. Questioned by the police, he admitted having committed the deed with his own hand. Inquiries show that Mahomed is a teacher in the Bhendy Bazaar Municipal School. The reason for the act was that a Khoja girl, aged about fourteen, upon whom he has fixed his heart for the past eighteen months, married another man on Wednesday. On the man's house being searched a letter, addressed and stamped and ready for posting to one Nizar Rahimant of Hydarabad (Deccan) was found. In that letter the writer gave the history of his life from his arrival in Bombay and his love for the girl and stated that being tired of life as the girl had married another man, he committed suicide by cutting his throat.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL SPORTS.

YESTERDAY afternon there was a large gathering to witness the annual sports of the above schools. These were held in the large compound, which had been prettily decorated for the occasion. After the programme Lady Jenkins presented the prizes to the winners. Mr. C. N. Hall moved a vote of thanks to her ladyship, in doing which he said that great praise was due to Mr. MacNeu, head-master of the boys' school and to Miss McDonald, head-mistress of the girls' school, for the manner they had worked in connection with the sports. The children, subsequently partook of tea, which was laid out in the open, and before leaving Lady Jenkins announced her intention to present a championship prize next year.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Ardesir H (Engineer)
Barbarch H
Bellin, Miss E
Blohm Edward
Brodkie Sophie
Brown Sophia
Brown W T
Cameron, Mrs
Deepholts J P
Elder A J
Ena Mr
Flocker Fritza
Frexmore Sisters
Gibbs A F H
Guillet Madam Louise
Grimberg David
Hall E A
Hand F
Harra Mrs Lucy
Harvey Mrs M
Hetzel, James
Hirsch, W Anton
Kaufmann, Alf
Koehler H
Kohla H
Laznic Natali
Lincoln Mrs
Meyer Mons R
Miller John
Moore T Harley
Murray, G H
Neilson J
Niedel Aneta
Pagonis A D
Pemberton, Mrs
Peyton, Mrs
Roberts Mrs John
Rodgers, Mrs
Roper
Rozensweig Fanie
Schmidt F E Oskar
Searson Miss
Schuh Samuel
Taylor Mrs W J
Tinta Gospa Marya
Usborne Gordon
Votbragh J T S

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are the best, cheapest, and most popular remedies at all seasons, and under all circumstances they may be used with safety, and with the certainty of doing good. Eruptions, rashes, and all descriptions of skin diseases, sores, ulcerations and burns are quickly benefited, and ultimately cured by these healing, soothing and purifying medicaments. The Ointment rubbed upon the abdomen checks all tendency to irritation in the bowels, and averts diarrhœas and other disorders of the intestines frequently prevailing through the summer and fruit seasons. Heat bumps, blotches, pimples, inflammations of the skin, muscular pains, neuralgic offections and enlarged glands can be effectively overcome by using Holloways remedies according to the instructions accompanying every packet.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THE EURASIAN QUESTION.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

REPLYING to the address from the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India on Monday, his Excellency the Viceroy said:—Members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India,—Only a few days ago, I was replying to an address presented to me by the members of a sister-association to your own in the city of Bangalore. Some of the observations which I ventured to make to them would be equally pertinent in a reply to you. But inasmuch as they may possibly have come under your notice, I will not repeat them on the present occasion, but will turn to the independent topics suggested by your remarks. First, let me say that it is with no small gratification that I meet the representatives of a society which was founded, as it was, by an enthusiast, and, impeded by many difficulties, and by some ridicule in its earlier years, has persevered to the point of attaining within the last few months its majority. This is a creditable, and should be an encouraging, landmark in your history. A second reason for my interest in meeting you here to-day is that I believe your parent society, with its various provincial circles and committees, represent a larger constituency than is to be found in any other part of India. Though I am right in this supposition, it seems to me a little surprising that you should not have more than 1,877 members on your rolls. It occurs to me that there must still be some reluctance on the part of those whose interests you exist to promote to come forward and co-operate in your laudable undertaking; and if this be so, those who stand aloof cannot fairly complain if help does not come from others to those who do not grasp the opportunity to help themselves. A third cause of satisfaction to me in meeting you, and in receiving your address, is that you appear to me to entertain more prudent and sensible views of your position and work than are everywhere shown.

ABSENCE OF FALSE PRIDE.

Your address seems to me to be marked by an equal absence of false pride and of self-consciousness, and to express with admirable succinctness what I concur with you in thinking should be your aims. I am one with you when you say that you desire to keep the name Eurasian, first because you believe that your retention of it is the most effective method of meeting the reproach that is sometimes unworthily and undeservedly implied in its use; and, secondly, because there are many capable and respectable persons in that class of whom any community might justly be proud, and the credit brought by whom to the name cannot but help to shield their poorer and weaker brethren from the stigma of an unmerited reproach. I also agree with you when you lay down the undisputable proposition that your object which is the advancement of the Eurasian community, is to be attained rather by the combined efforts of your own members than by any special privilege or concession from Government, which would give you an advantage over other races in this country. These are sound and sagacious views, and they must command the sense of every reasoning man.

A MODEST PROGRAMME.

Gentlemen, when in the earlier part of the present year I received a deputation from the Calcutta society, and placed my views before them at some length, I concluded by inviting them to formulate a programme and to address to me any representations that they might choose. In reply to certain friendly remarks which I had ventured to make upon their case, this invitation was accepted at the time, but for what reason I know not, it has hitherto failed to produce any response. On the other hand, it appears to me that your association has entered the field with what may be a modest, but is an eminently practial, programme. I understand that you possess a central habitation with a room which may be equally used for a reading-room and library or as a hall for public meeting or the transaction of business. I heard with interest of the institution by you of provident and insurance funds which have already dispensed to the families of subscribers no less than Rs. 20,000. Your employment register by which you are enabled to secure openings in professional or domestic service for men and women of good character is also an excellent thing. It is further gratifying to learn that on the railways in this Presidency you are satisfied with the share of employment that you obtain for your clients.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

There is one respect, however, in which I am not sure that you have not unconsciously infringed your own canon. For after assuring me that you desire no special privilege, you proceed to ask that you should be directly, and I suppose permanently, represented upon the Legislative Councils of the various Provinces. I am afraid that the reasons which you advance for this concession will not stand close examination. The first is that your community is small which is the very inverse of the plea for a similar privilege that is usually addressed to me by other bodies who are in the habit of appealling for representation, on the ground that they are so large. The second is that in legislation for the country at large your interests are liable to be overlooked. But, gentlemen, you do not forget that you are constantly claiming that you have no class interests apart from those of Europeans with whom your feelings and fortunes are identified. Without weightier reasons, therefore, in its defence, your petition is not likely to meet with the acceptance of the Government. As a matter of fact I believe that there has been no reluctance in this Presidency, and for all I know, elsewhere, to place capable members of your community upon the local Legislative Council when such have been forthcoming. This is as it should be, and I doubt not that future governors will be as liberal-minded in this respect as their predecessors have been in the past. But what may properly be conceded as a privilege in meritorious cases cannot in the existing circumstances be converted into a right.

EURASIANS AND EDUCATION.

Gentlemen, I will only say, in conclusion, that the passage in your address with which I am in heartiest sympthy is that which you devote to education I learn from it that scholarships and prizes have been instituted for boys and girls, and that special classes exist for teaching practical acquirements to both sexes. It is in the development of this idea which as yet appears to be in its infancy, in the provision for your young men of a business or commercial or technical training, more than in any other specific, that the future regeneration of the Eurasian community lies, and I would urge you accordingly to devote your energies and your funds in this direction. In the task with which you have charged yourselves and which you appear to be pursuing with honesty and vigilance, permit me, gentlemen, to wish you from the bottom of my heart every success.

THE MADRAS HARBOUR.

Replying to an address by the Madras Chamber of Commerce in which reference to the harbour was made His Excellency the Viceroy on Tuesday, said:—

You have expressed a hope that some comprehensive scheme may soon be decided upon. I doubt, gentlemen, if there has been any period during the past thirty years in which what were believed to be comprehensive schemes have not been in existence. I suspect that there have been too many rather than too few. However, I understand that the Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department is now engaged upon elaborating such a scheme as you desire and I wish for it a better fate than its predecessors. As regards your request that your obligations to the Government of India may be diminished by a reduction in the amount of annual payments in liquidation of the loan, and also—though it is not quite clear whether you ask for one or for both favours—in the rate of interest that is now charged, I could not give a reply until I had heard the question thoroughly argued, and had been placed in possession of the opinions both of the Local Government and of my financial advisers. I believe that the former is likely to address us on the matter. I may remark that four years ago the Government of India did make proposals that were intended to operate for your relief since we agreed to accept the repayment of the balance of the loan and sanctioned the raising by the Harbour Trust Board of the fresh loan of thirty lakhs, bearing interets at 3 1-2 or 3 3-4 per cent. repayable in thirty years for the purpose. But this project fell through owing to the inability of the Board to raise the money As regards the substitution of a Port Trust for the Harbour Board, fifteen years ago, this proposal was favoured by the Government of India, but was not persevered with owing to the hostility of the Local Government, who, on administrative ground, were strongly opposed to it. Circumstances have somewhat changed since then, for I gather that under Local and Imperial Acts the Harbour Trust Board does now excercise all the more important powers of a Port Trust, with one exception, "viz"., the collection and expenditure of the Port Fund. These are under the control of the Local Government, but I understand that the revenues are spent entirely for the benefit of the port, and that any surplus is credited to the Board.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

SENTENCES OF TRANSPORTATION REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX vs. MAJLETYA LUXMON AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, who, in September last, convicted the appellants of house-breaking by night in order to commit theft, and of voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery; and sentenced them each to ten years' transportation for each offence: the sentences to be concurrent.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving judgment in the appeal, said: In this case four persons were placed before the magistrate, accused of house-breaking and robbery. According to the evidence, the offence was committed in the night between the 26th and 27th May last, and the tracks of four men (afterwards joined by two other men and two women) were followed up during the night and the next morning, and led to a gang of eight persons (six men and two women) at a distance of nine or ten miles from Velapur where the offence occurred. It is said that the feet of four of this gang tallied with measurements taken of prints on the way; but no panchnamah was made, nor has this evidence been relied upon as establishing any individual identification. It has only been relied upon as indicating generally that some of the gang must have been the thieves. Consequently, two of the accused persons, against whom there was no particular evidence, were acquitted in the Sessions Court. Indeed, in order to attach any value at all to the tracking, care should have been taken to ascertain that the tracks were quite continuous and were accurately followed. For it is known that the gang of eight persons found, had been camped at Velapur on the previous day, so that whether they were the offenders or not, their tracks would naturally lie between the two places. The conviction of the other two accused persons rests upon evidence that they had one after the other been to the complainant's house on the day preceding the offence, and had had opportunity of observing that the woman Kanku wore gold ornaments, and had equally given her opportunity of identifying them afterwards. Undoubtedly if Kanku had stated at first that two of the robbers were men whom she had seen the day before, very great weight would be due to her testimony against them. But she did not do so. The gang of eight persons were found at an hour variously described as 9, 10, or 11 a.m., on the 27th May, and were brought back to Velapur; and it is only the head constable who pretends to say that Kanku made any such statement even as early as the 28th; and as in recording her statement, he omitted this important incident, it may be taken as certain that she did not allege it. Indeed, so far was the head constable at this stage from thinking that he had discovered the real offenders, that he went away "to search for another gang like that of the accused." And the chief constable who arrived on the 31st, if indeed he had not arrived earlier, did not find cause to make any formal arrest till the 4th June. And even then, he was so uncertain about the case, that he thought it necessary to ask for sanction to detain the prisoners in his custody till the 15th June. On what grounds, such sanction was given, it is impossible to conceive. And if the magistrate, who granted it had taken the trouble to ascertain the actual conditions from the prisoners themselves (who, if the law was complied with, must have been before him at the time) he would have learnt that the sanction asked for was illegal as well as unreasonable. For it cannot be doubted that the accused persons, waddars from his Highness the Nizam's territory, had really remained in police custody from the 27th May. And even this length of time was not found sufficient by the police, who subsequently asked for further detention up to the 28th June. This was not allowed, but time for preparing the case was given up to the 6th July, and several adjournments to produce witnesses were granted even after that date, the case not being finally committed to the Court of Sessions till the 23rd July, or nearly two months from the day that the head constable tracked and overtook the suspected gang. Notwithstanding the expedition with which the pursuit was undertaken and pressed, it is remarkable that none of the stolen property was found with the accused persons. And little reliance can be placed on the alleged discovery of such valueless articles as sticks and lamp-wicks, especially under such strange circumstances of delay as have been noticed above. No doubt the articles stolen were small in bulk and could be easily concealed; and it is significant that the thieves took these ornaments on... and made no attempt to search the house general... This indicates that they had previous informa[illegible] that the woman of the house wore valuable ornaments, and fits in with the evidence that the two appellants called at the house during the day. But the combined effect of this consideration, and Kunku's belated allegation of recognition, and of the inconclusive evidence of the tracking, appears to us insufficient to warrant the conclusion that the two appellants must have been concerned in the offence. It was clearly the duty of the committing magistrate and, failing him, of the Sessions Judge, to have enquired fully into the circumstances of the great delay in the investigation, and to have considered its bearing upon the story of the prosecution. We reverse the convictions and acquit both the appellants.

The conviction and sentence were reversed, and the prisoners were directed to be discharged.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

THE "ROSKOPF" WATCHES.

CHARLES HEINIGER AND OTHERS VS. CONSTANT DROZ AND ARNOLD AMSTUTZ.

HIS LORDSHIP passed a consent decree in this suit. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble for the defendants. The consent decree provided that the defendants should be restrained from importing or selling in India Horoscope watches, or any other watches that were colourable imitations of the "Roscopf" watches imported by the plaintiffs. The defendant were, however, to be at leberty to sell the consignment of 360 oroscope watches, now in their possession.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL COTTON.

THE following note on the early cotton crop of Bengal is issued.

Explanatory.—This report gives the estimates of the area and outturn of the early cotton crop which is sown during the rains and is harvested in the cold weather. A forecast of the late cotton crop of the Province will be published in February next.

Character of the season.—The rainfall in July was, on the whole, well distributed, and was fairly continuous over the greater part of the Province. In the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur Division, however, it was much in defect, while in North and East Bengal it exceeded the normal. In August the fall was irregularly distributed, and was more or less in defect everywhere, except in Orrisa and the adjacent districts. The fall was much more copious and general in September, and in the Burdwan, Presidency, and the Orissa Divisions it was exceptionally heavy. Rain early in October is said to have injured the crop in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, but the fall in that month was below the normal in most parts of the Province. The season was, taken altogether, unfavourable to this crop.

Area sown.—From the annexed abstract of the district returns, it will be seen that the normal area under the early cotton crop in the Province is 89,800 acres. The area actually sown this year is estimated at 86,200 acres as against 87,600 acres sown last year. The decrease is and is attributable to unfavourable weather at slight, the time of sowing.

Character of the crop.—It will be seen from the appended statement that out of the fifteen districts which grow early cotton, only two (Ranchi and Singhbhum) have estimated a normal crop. Balasore, Monghyr, Manbhum, and Hazaribagh have returned a crop of between 90 and 100 per cent., while four others (Palamau, Midnapore, Bhagalpur, and the Sonthal Parganas) anticipate an outturn of between 80 and 90 per cent. In the remaining five districts the estimate varies between 50 and 80 per cent. Taking the Province as a whole, the outturn this year promises to be, much better than that obtained last year, and may be estimated at about 90 per ce as against 64 per cent. estimated in 1899.

Gross outturn.—The total yield of the early cotton crop this year is estimated at 7,500,000 lbs. against 5,700,000 lbs. produced last year. The average yield of the six preceding years amounted to 6,500,000 lbs.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

NOTICE.

VISITORS BOOKS for THEIR EXCELLENCIES the GOVERNOR and LADY NORTHCOTE, will be KEPT DAILY (except on Sundays) at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, as well as at the NEW SECRETARIAT between 10 a.m., and 6 p.m., from 14th December, 1900.

Government House, Malabar Point,
13th December, 1900.

MUSICAL INSTRUMETS.

PIANOFORTES for Pupils.
PIANOFORTES for Teachers.
PIANOFORTES for Artists.
PIANOFORTES for the Home.
PIANOFORTES for the Hall.
PIANOFORTES for the Concert.
PIANOFORTES Upright.
PIANOFORTES Square.
PIANOFORTES Grand.
PIANOFORTES The Best.
PIANOFORTES by celebrated makers.
PIANOFORTES by ERARD.
PIANOFORTES by BLUTHNER
PIANOFORTES by SCIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

Cash prices lower than London Cash prices.
Astonishing but nevertheless a fact.
EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT ARRANGED.
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LISTS MAILED ON APPLICATION TO
THE SOLE AGENTS,
Messrs. MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Pot Office.

HUNGARIAN RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS
OF
SPECIAL QUALITY
AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL.
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS ! !

FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hillcrag, 2,081 tons, Captain J Cunningham, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Rangoon, 10th December, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE s s Sirdar, 2,234 tons, Captain J H Rawlings arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, 13th November, via Karachi, with a cargo of 100,000 cases of kerosine oil and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—H E Lord Northcote, H E Lady Northcote, Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, Mr C H Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel Croly, Captain Greville, Captain Greig, Captain Wood, Miss Tansey, Mr Cock, Mr Lias, Mr A Rahim Mr S David, Mr Chits, Mr D'Souza, aad 52 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DECEMBER 13.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Tientsin	2555	Daniel		5-12	P & O Co
Pekin	2522	Hayward			P & O Co
Foreric	2591	White			M M & Co
Culna	1404	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	231	Jaffer			M M & Co
Baku Standard	2375	Tucker			E Latham
Yanariva	2155	Smith			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Dido	3127	Pickering			M M & Co
Massilia	2303	Lyon			P & O Co
Khandalla	1318	Metcalfe			M M & Co
Quito	2152	Baird			T M & Co
Hermod	830	Olsen			Bombay Co
Dragoman	2215	Waters			M M & Co
Amra	170	Pigott			M M & Co
Kola	497	Robertson			M M & Co
Sirdar	2.94	Rawlings			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date *	Agent
B	Taher	1838	Coates			H C Joosub
C	Wartburg	3515	Littlazen	Calcutta	15-12	Glade & Co
E	Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Berbera	13-12	M M & Co
F	Hillcrag	2081	Cunningham			M M &Co
H&J	Castleventry	1915	Laing	Fleetwood		M M & Co
N	Rheinfels	1773	Dewers	Hamburg	16-12	Glade & Co
P	Bithynie	3165	Bo lle	Genoa	29-12	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
Sabermati	524	Fukeer	M Goa	14-12	Shprd & Co
Indravati	513	Adum	G P rt	13-12	Do
Ponani	552	Fukeer	Bhownager	15-12	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Hispania	2013	Hamilton	Liverpool	17-12	W & A G Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporite	Genoa	15-12	G Delaya
4	Bisagno	1509	Maganzini	Hongkong	17-12	G Delaya
5	Sheikh	2828	Jones	London	15-12	K N & Co
6	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	1-1	P & O S N Co
7	Peninsular	3048	Leigh	China	18-12	P& O S N Co
12	Persia	4199	Wheler	London	15-12	P & O Co
15	Adelina Patti	1989	Sinclair	Marseilles	22-12	M M & Co
16	Booldana	2860	McChellord	Repairing		M M & Co

MEREWETHER, DRY DOCK.

Barque Grosvenor 517 Brebner Mauritius.....20-12 H S Sidick

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Hillcrag s	Cunningham	Rangoon, Dec 1.
13	Sirdar s	Rawlings	Batoum, Nov 13.
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, Dec 11.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Kagoshima Maru s	Murai	Yokohama.
	Yanariva s	Smith	Calcutta.
	Khundalla s	Metcalfe	Persian Gulf.
	Baku standard s	Tucker	Port Said.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 13.

FROM LONDON.

Persia s—4 cases soap, S A S Dawood.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—25 cases Kegs chemicals, M Munjee and Co ; 2 cases perfumed spirit &c, R Manockjee and Co ; 450 boxes candles A Ebrahim ; 10 casks chemicals K Mohunjee ; 200 cases candles R A Hoosen, 45 cases matches A Shaik Adum, 32 cases glassware K Visram, 26 cases glassware C Nanjee and Co ; 103 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy, 4 cases envelopes, A Esmailjee, 17 cases playing cards H L H Hooseine.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—19 cases paper, E M Abdoolally and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING, B.V. R.

Bombay, 14th December.

1. The Battalion will parade at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday the 15th instant.

2. A Guard of Honour, consisting of 100 Rank and File, will parade behind the Town Hall at 3-30 p.m., on Wednesday next the 19th instant, for the purpose of receiving his Excellency the Governor. Dress—Review Order Khaki.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th December.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill Order without arms, Putties to be worn. No. 2 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief, and the remainder will parade for 6th B L Gun Drill.

2. A pair horse brake will leave Byculla Bridge to-morrow at 3-45 p. m. to convey members of No 2 Company to Gun Target Practice at Colaba North Fort.

3. The following Member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to No 3 Subdivision of No. 7 Company :— No 771 Trumpeter W A Niven.

4. Leave of absence for four months from this date is granted to Gunner W W Weathrall.

5. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date ;—Gunner C W Dimmock.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R.G.A.
Adjutant, B. V.A.

Notice.

Members requiring tickets for the Annual Club Cinderella on the 31st instant are requested to apply to the Secretaries for the same before the 18th as owing to the members already applied for it is not likely that any tickets will be issued after the latter date.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 14.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE TYABJEE.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1077—Pestonjee R K Buldeodas—Mohokimchand and others vs Moneckchand Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W.
1080—Mansuklal D and J—Purshotumdas ; Mungaldas Fathobhai and others vs Vitholdas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.
1083—Wadia and G—Motichand Talluckchand vs Maneckchand Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes

3850—Wadia and G—Hirji Bhojraj vs Jairam Raghunath and others—Mantri and B.
11714—Runchordas Moorarjee vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. Appeals.
1090—Mantri and B—Mukundrao Kashinath vs Vinayak Raghunath Bhandare.
1091—Nanu and H—Sakinaboo vs Ebrahimjee Essoofbhai—Payne G S and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

708-99—Captain and V—Pundlick Gangadhur Padhey vs Luxmibai and others—Shamrao and M—Part heard.
678-00—Payne G S and M—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs R Jivan Manglia and others—D D Romer (for pauper.)
24-00—Tyabjee and Co—Gometibai widow vs Vithul Morarjee—Edgelow G and W.
30-00—Edelow G and W—Vithul Morarjee vs Gometibai—Tyabjee and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

31-98—In person—Moongibai widow vs Kasinath Essoo—Tyabjee and Co.
18-00—Wadia and G—Sha Ghella Maneck vs Nenbai—Payne G. S. and M.
26-00—Matubhai—Mansi Patrumal vs Tejpal Deroo—C and Waidya.
3-00—C and Waidya—Tejpal Deroo vs Mansi Patramal—Matubhai.
21-00—Wadia and G—Shah Kessowjee Bhimjee and another vs Vussonjee Oomersey and another—Matubhai & G
37-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Rajibai widow vs Ramdas Oodhawdas and others—Edgelow G and W.
39-00—Bhaishunker and K—Ardeshir Muncherji Khodaijee vs Ruttonjee Edaljee Kerawalla—R Mehta
19-99—Captain and V—Marianebai and another vs Sooleman Hajee EsmailChotani—Framjee and D.
38-00—Payne G S and M—Deokibai widow vs Ruttonjee Virjee—M M Cama.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARTON—November 23, at Pahartali, A B R, the wife of William Ferdenand Barton, Locomotive Foreman, of a daughter.

COLE—December 2, at Waltair, the wife of S H Maule Cole, Storekeeper, East Coast Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GRIMWOOD—COUSIN—November 30, at the Fort Chapel, Bombay, by the Rev T Peters, Colonel Geoffrey Grimwood to Edith Mignonette, eldest daughter of the late Hon'ble Mr George Cousin, Auditor General, Malta.

DEATHS.

BARTON—November 23, at Pahartali, the beloved wife of William Fordenand Barton, Locomotive Foreman, A B R, aged 13 years and 5 months.

LOWE—November 30, at Kalipong, suddenly of heart disease, Sub-Conductor W Low, Bengal Commissariat Department.

TEW—December 7, at Secunderabad, Deccan, Joseph Napier Tew, late of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, age 55.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

_ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1900.

LORD NORTHCOTE's decision to visit Sind for his annual tour this season was happy, for it enabled him to see the province under the guidance of Mr. James, who, more than any other official, is qualified to act as mentor, and whose work is now at an end. Whatever the condition in which Sind stood Mr. James was in the main responsible, and his Excellency found it peaceful, flourishing and well-administered. The aims and aspirations of its people, as reflected in the addresses presented, are sound and wholesome, and Lord Northcote cannot but view the reception accorded him in all parts of the province as indicative of general contentment and loyalty. We are glad to note that his Excellency did not permit his programme to degenerate into mere floods of oratory, suggestive of electioneering tours in the provinces, but devoted himself to a careful and thorough study of Sind in all its aspects, making promises only where he knew they need not be broken and holding out no hopes which he knew could never be realised. His replies have been models of prudence, full of encouragement, wherever it has been possible, and when Lord Northcote shall next visit Sind it will not be possible for any of the public bodies, who then address him, to point to one idly made promise or one incautious utterance to which any further significance can be ascribed than that they were intended to convey. Sympathetic tact and caution rather than eloquence characterised his Excellency's utterances and though the latter may, for the time being, appeal more readily to an audience gathered together, ready and eager to admire and applaud every remark, which may fall from the lips of a representative of her Majesty, it is the former qualification, in the long run, which go towards progress and prosperity. "The more you say the less people remember," remarked St. Francis de Sales, and sometimes, it is fortunate for the speaker. Of Lord Northcote's speeches, those to whom they were addressed will forget but little, for whatever was said was straight and to the point, and entirely free from ambiguity. It has been an essentially practical tour and must be regarded as eminently satisfactory from the point of view of those who hope to profit by it.

Railway communication and irrigation form the principal themes on which Governors who visit Sind are addressed, and, as development in both these directions is consistent with the declared policy of England in India, it is always quite safe to promise to give the most careful consideration to suggestions, which are made and schemes which are brought forward. Wherever it is possible and whenever funds are available railway development will always be to the fore. Practically the whole future of Sind depends upon irrigation and there is no fear it will be at any time over-looked. Sukkur professes to have suffered by the opening of the Kotri-Rohri Railway. But as his Excellency said there is every reason to believe that this effect on the industry of the city is but temporary and that it will ultimately prove beneficial. Small local disturbances of trade are inseparable from railway development, but the good of the many is frequently secured by the inconvenience of the few, and the chief end of enterprise is attained. The same test may be applied to Government's action with regard to the treatment of the junior members of the great houses in Sind. His Excellency at the Sukkur Darbar intimated to them that the pensions which have hitherto been allowed to the whole family, will in future be confined to two or three senior representatives only and the younger members will be encouraged and assisted to work out their own prosperity by being placed in a position similar to that of the cadets of the great houses in England. They will be urged, advised, and assisted by Government to take up for cultivation portions of land, and if they enter upon that task in a spirit of intelligence, zeal and industry, at no distant date they will find themselves in a position of infinitely greater authority, weight and prosperity, than under the present antiquated arrangement. It will reduce some of them, in whose blood indolence has flowed through long generations, to penury, may be, but provided the bulk of them begin life with a fair education, and impressed with the conviction, that their future depends upon themselves, they will have every reason to rejoice that they have lived in an age of progress. It was necessary for his Excellency on more occasions than one to become didactic and he freely criticised the meanness of the military authorities in connection with their contribution towards the water-supply both of Hyderabad and Karachi really amounting to sharp practice which would be more excusable among petty traders in the bazaar than in the dealings of a great department of the State with a local municipality. At Hyderabad prominent reference was made to the subject of the railway development especially with regard to feeder lines. And upon this subject his Excellency wasted no words, telling the darbaris that Government must postpone any question of the construction of feeder lines until the main line has been completed. The construction of the eight feeder lines would involve an expenditure of no less a sum than 95 lakhs of rupees, and in the present financial condition he saw no hope of obtaining that sum for a considerable time. Hyderabad, as the Governor reminded them, has been peculiarly fortunate in having obtained direct railway communication with Karachi over the Indus, communication with Sukkur and the Punjab by the Rohri-Kotri Line and communication with Shadipalli and Marwar by the Shadipalli-Bahlotra Railway. So every one will agree that Hyderabad has not done badly at all in this matter. But Hyderabad plainly believes in asking much, only in the hope of getting little.

Naturally many representations were made in Sind on the subject of plague charges, but his Excellency was obliged to reiterate what the Viceroy had said before him, and what has also been said in the Council that Government will not take over direct responsibility, and municipalities must discharge the obligations they assumed at the time of their institution. On only one important subject does the Government appear to hold an opinion differing from that of the Viceroy, and that is in the matter of terminal charges at Karachi. Lord Curzon condemns them as almost immoral. But Lord Northcote received a memorial on the subject a month after the Viceroy had made known his views, and perhaps he more fully appreciates Karachi's financial position. He, however, promised to play the part of intercessor and plead with the Government of India for mercy upon "the coming Port." He would, he said, do every thing in his power to assist Karachi, and he suggested that if the Municipality and the Chamber of Commerce could concert and devise some means of raising the money required by an unobjectionable scheme of taxation, perhaps the Government of India would permit the prolongation of terminal charges and possibly draw a distinction between terminal charges on wheat, cotton, wool and hides. Further representation might possibly induce the Government of India not to insist on the low percentages prescribed recently for octroi duties. The Bombay Government would plead with the Government of India on behalf of the Municipality in every way possible. His Excellency's partiality and willingness to undertake special-pleading for Karachi will not, we hope, cause heart-burning in Bombay. To have his Excellency remind the world of the fact that Karachi is two hundred miles nearer to Aden than Bombay, that the northern port has spent its money so wisely and so well in extending the facilities of the port, that it already stands third in India is not too palatable, when it comes in the same week with the statement that Bombay is relegated to second place, by an English journal which marshals many figures to demonstrate the accuracy of its assertions.

LORD CURZON, in Madras on Tuesday addressed the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association of Southern India, complimenting them on having reached a creditable and encouraging landmark in their history. His Excellency hitherto has apparently been under the impression that the Eurasian embodies the vices of both British and Natives and the virtues of neither. This statement does not, and never did express the truth, but it was one of those neatly turned sentences which catch the ear and once heard are repeated parrot-like until belief in its accuracy becomes established. Lord Curzon was not in the least too polite to the Eurasians who addressed him by deputation some months ago, but on Tuesday he told the Southern Indian Association that it was with no small gratification that he met the representatives of the Society, which though founded, as it was, by an enthusiast, and impeded by many difficulties, and by some ridicule in its earlier years, has persevered to the point of attaining within the last few months its majority. This was the creditable and encouraging landmark in its history. A second reason for the interest the Viceroy felt in meeting the Association was that he believed the parent society, with its various provincial circles and committees, represents a larger constituency than is to be found in any other part of India. Though Lord Curzon was right in this supposition, it seemed to him a little surprising that there should not have been more than 1,877 members on their rolls. It occurred to his Excellency that there must still be some reluctance on the part of those whose interests they strive to promote to come forward and co-operate in their laudable undertaking ; and if this be so, those who stand aloof cannot fairly complain if help does not come from outside to those who do not struggle to help themselves. A third cause of satisfaction to Lord Curzon in meeting them and receiving their address, was that they appeared to entertain more prudent and sensible views of their position and work than are elsewhere shown. His Excellency would have done well to omit the last sentence. The paucity of membership is accounted for by the unsympathetic manner in which the association has been hitherto received and the kicks it has received where kindness was deserved. Eurasians, as the term is employed by many, has come to be regarded as a stigma and a reproach. As a result this community have endeavoured to conceal their identity, and by doing so they have escaped much of the calumny and discourtesy with which it has been the custom to treat them. The class as a class is deserving of respect and consideration, and we are pleased to observe indications of the desire to help them now that they are helping themselves.

MR. T. M. HEALY has been expelled from the Irish Party on the motion of Mr. William O'Brien, his brother's former colleague in Cork city. Mr. O'Brien was a Nationalist and Mr. Healy an anti-Parnellite according to the classification at the General Election of 1895 and the two men often ran foul of one another. The wrongs of his country had entered the soul of Mr. O'Brien. He allowed himself to be put in jail and his nether garments had to be taken away from him by force when the jailors wanted to array him in prison garb. Yes, said Mr. Stead, he is a kind of Irish Cobbett, with all the savage strength of his English prototype. He is in earnest, in black, bitter, bloody earnest ; but in private he is the most amiable of men, unselfish and disinterested, and idealist to a fault. In public he is not unlike Marat, whom Carlyle describes as acrid and corrosive as the spirit of sloes and copperas. He does not want sense, but with croaking gelid throat croaks out masses of the truth on several things. He is, perhaps, a little deficient in humour, and the laugh over the rape of Mr. O'Brien's breeches was not entirely confined to his enemies. "A truly great man," Patrick Ford once remarked drily, "would never have thought so much about his trousers." But, after all, he defeated Mr. Balfour in the end—by compelling him to alter the prison regulations, even more than by smuggling in a new suit. Mr. Tim Healy is an incorrigible. And here is the best picture of this parliamentary fire-brand :—"Preternatural acuteness, devouring industry, spotless vulgarity, and abnormal insolence. The same qualities, together with a cool impudence too innate to be cowed, have given him a unique mastery of those parliamentary forms which he knows as only a member can who has broken nearly every one of them. Alert, with his short, wiry figure, his long neck craning forward, and an unwearied twinkle in his spectacles, none so quick as Tim Healy to catch an opponent tripping, or seize a deadly moment for the intrusion of one of those characteristic jewels, five words long, the regular sequel of which is, "Order, Order" smothered in a chorus of laughs. He is, no doubt, incorrigibly rude. But there is about Tim's wildest excesses a boisterous humour which is sometimes irresistible. In a dull Chamber a spirit of mischief is forgiven much. Some of Mr. Healy's taunts, both in Committee Room No. 15 and on Irish platforms, were cruel ; but what gave most offence was their stinging truth." He has always pursued a more or less independent line of action which few people could understand. He will have further opportunities, as he is now a free lance whom North Louth returned by a majority of over three hundred votes.

ONE of the best signs of the improvement in the health of Bombay City is the continued dormancy of plague. During the past week there were only 76 deaths, 41 of which occurred in B and C divisions. For the same period in 1899 there were 170 deaths, and the mortality showed unmistakable signs that the disease was again assuming epidemic form, which it has done during each December since 1896 The knowledge we possess with regard to plague proves that it does not strictly observe either time or season in its periods of visitation, but at the same time it has prevailed in Bombay in the past during the cold season, decreasing in virulence with the advent of the hot season, and its absence this December may be regarded as a hopeful omen. There were 63 deaths from fever, the mortality from lung diseases has slightly advanced, but for once violent deaths is normal in enumeration. The death-rate is 48·78, and six points less than the quinquennial average. In the mofussil plague showed a tendency to increase, the greatest advance being manifest in Belgaum district, the figures being 356 cases and 275 deaths as against 237 and 203. Except in Surat, Poona, and Dharwar districts, Kathiawar, Janjira, and Aundh States plague advanced, but the increase is not serious, the worst instance being Belgaum.

MR. GOSCHEN and Sir Matthew White Ridley are the first of the new batch of peers we may expect to be created now that the new Ministry has got to work. Mr. Goschen has served his country in many ways since 1865, two years after his first election to Parliament, and was first Lord of the Admiralty from 1895 to the time of the Dissolution. Sir Matthew White Ridley has been in Parliament since 1868 and has also held many offices under Conservative ministries. What titles these two new peers will assume will shortly be announced. Mr. Goschen's will probably be Lord Hawkhurst and that of Sir Matthew White Ridley either Lord Blagdon or Lord Cramlington.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

MR. A. C. L. WILKINSON has been appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College.

MR. A. C. WILD, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Dharwar District, has been appointed a Second Class Magistrate.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Himalaya, with the outward mails of the 7th instant, left Suez, at 8 a.m., yesterday.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the homeward mails of the 8th instant, arrived at Aden, at 6 a.m., yesterday.

LADY JENKINS regrets that she has been obliged to postpone her purdah party from Tuesday, the 18th, to Wednesday afternoon, the 19th. inst.

THE Hon. Mr. Basil Lang, Advocate-General, Bombay, has been allowed furlough for one year from the 20th instant or subsequently.

MAJOR J. S. ASHBY, First Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been granted a further extension of leave for three months, on medical certificate.

THE services of Mr. F. W. Cash, Superintendent Cis-Indus Mines Division, temporarily on famine duty, have been replaced at the disposal of Northern India Salt Revenue.

MR. V. M. FERRERS appointed a Member of the Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment has been placed under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind.

MR. H. E. M. JAMES, C.S.I., I.C.S., has been permitted to resign her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 18th instant.

THE services of Lieut. J. A. F. Field, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, and Lieut. R. W. C. Blair, 23rd Bombay Infantry, on famine duty, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

THE services of Lieutenant M. H. B. Geddes, I.S.C., Lieutenant G. D. M. Moore, I.S.C., and Captain C. H. C. Grace, I.S.C., on plague duty, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

IT is proposed to depute to England, Mr. C. H. Blackburn, Engineer, Rawalpindi, to decide by personal examination on the Tait type of motor for use in connection with punkha-pulling in barracks and hospitals for British troops.

MR. W. P. SYMONDS, I. C. S., Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, has been allowed privilege leave for five weeks from the 15th instant. Mr. J. Mollison, M. R. A. C., acts for Mr. Symonds during his absence.

MR. M. MACMILLAN, B.A., (Oxon), Principal and Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College, has been granted furlough for nine months and one day from the 12th January. Professor Sharp will act for Mr. Macmillan during his stay in England.

MR. F. L. GOLDSMID, District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, has been appointed District Superintendent in the Sholapur District. Mr F. Austin, District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, on relief becomes District Superintendent, Ratnagiri.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 11 was 797, giving a death-rate of 48·78 per annum, per thousand, as against 73·27 the corresponding period of last year, and 54·79 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 63 died from fevers ; 76, plague ; 4, measles ; 3, cholera ; 1, leprosy ; 143, phthisis ; 57, diseases of the nervous system ; 150, affections of the respiratory organs ; 54, diarrhœa ; 20, dysentery ; 26, still-born ; 73, old age and debility ; 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 30 ; Brahmin, 19 ; Lingaet, 1 ; Bhattia, 3 ; Hindu of other caste, 435 ; Hindu low-caste, 83 ; Musalman, 163 ; Parsee, 30 ; Jew, 2 ; Native Christian, 22 ; Eurasian, 3 ; European, 4 ; Negro-African 1 ; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 245, as against 249 the corresponding period of last year, and 289 the average over the past five years.

THE POLITENESS OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

"Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis."

TURNING over the dusty contents of a box of books labelled all at 6d., wrote Mr. Walter Hamilton, F.R.H.S., my attention was drawn to a rusty little 12mo, bound in well-worn sheepskin. A short examination showed it was complete, and for the small sum of sixpence I became the possessor of a literary treasure, which has since afforded me much gratification and amusement. This shabby little booklet of 178 pages, bearing on its bastard title the mystic words,

LICENSED
Aug 26 1671 | Roger L'Estrange

carries the mind back more completely into the past than many books of greater antiquarian importance, not indeed into any remote antiquity, but to a time of which the majority of people know little and think less ; that age when our ancestors were commencing the study of home life, the arts of civilization, and breaking away from the coarseness and brutality of the Middle Ages, were gradually adopting tea, coffee, and tobacco, and learning the convenience of night-gowns, newspapers, umbrellas, forks, and stockings. Those worthy people who are constantly regretting the "good old times" are generally somewhat ignorant of the discomforts of that mystic period ; a little study in the print-room of the British Museum would somewhat tone down their enthusiasm, without any reference being necessary to the advantages which moderns possess in the shape of lucifer matches, gas, penny postage, railways, cheap books, and steel pens. The gay cavaliers of the Stuart period were very brilliant to gaze upon, especially in paintings, but what was their home life like ? Those who have seen Van der Helst's masterpiece in the Amsterdam Gallery will remember the jovial scene of the banquet of the officers of the Guard after the Peace of Munster in 1648—the group of thirty handsome gentlemen, in the tasteful costume of the period seated round the festive board, busy with their long clasp knives, and not a "fork" to be seen ; indeed, the most prominent member of the party boldly faces you with a knuckle of ham in his fist, from which he is cutting his meal with the same careless ease we see a modern "navvy" affect when sitting on his mound by the roadside he takes his midday bread and cold boiled bacon.

"The Rules of Civility ; or, Certain Ways of Deportment observed in France, amongst all Persons of Quality, upon Several Occasions." Translated out of French. London, Printed for J. Martyn at the Bell in St. Paul's Churchyard, and John Starkey at the Mitre in Fleet Street, near Temple Bar. MDCLXXV.

Such is the title of the work which has brought up this train of ideas, and its perusal goes far to convince me that our ancestors were not to be envied. If it may be taken as an index to their manners and customs, it tends to show that they had no manners to boast of, and that their customs were very disagreeable ; by a simple line of reasoning one can easily discover what they were accustomed to do by what they are instructed to avoid, and can guess their vices from the pains taken to persuade them to adopt certain virtues.

But it would be no easie matter to prescribe Rules of Civility so exact, as that they should comply with all times, persons and places in the world, seeing nothing is more obvious than variety of Customs, and that what is decent in one Nation is undecent in another ; what is useful, and perhaps profitable in one Age, declines and grows contemptible in the next : in short, nothing is so intrinsically decorous, but the experience or caprice of Mankind alters, or explodes it.

Nowhere could a better illustration of this paragraph, taken from the book, be found than in the book itself, for although professedly written for persons of quality, and teeming with instructions to the nobility, and even royalty itself, it alludes to such topics, and in such plain language, as would now be quite impossible, and fortunately is as unnecessary as impossible. Its twenty chapters contain instructions as to general politeness, conversation in company, deportment towards great Persons (always with a capital P.), behaviour in church, at the table, at play, in riding and driving and the writing of letters, together with a few concluding remarks "against such as are over-scrupulous."

The first point that strikes one is the extreme deference, the abject humility, that is inculcated as being necessary to be observed towards the Person or Persons of Quality with whom you associate ; the next is the necessity the author appears to have felt to impress strongly upon his most noble and gentle readers ("this work," he says, "cannot have relation to any but the "Gentry"), that obscene and profane language should not be used before ladies, and that even swearing is somewhat reprehensible.

"His entrance into the great Person's house ; his observations at the door, in the anti-chamber and elsewhere."

To begin with the door of a Prince, or Great Person, it is uncivil to knock hard, or to give more than one knock.

At the door of his Bed-chamber or closet, to knock, is no less than brutish ; the way is to scratch only with their nails. When he comes into a great man's house or chamber, it is not civil to wrap himself up in his cloak ; but in the King's Court he runs great hazard of correction.

Presuming that our friend has entered the great man's room (without correction, let us hope), he is next instructed in the art of conversation :—

Chap. V. Regulates his Conversation in Company.

I think it scarce necessary to set down the documents which is given every day to Children ; as whenever they answer yes, or no, to give always the Titles of Sir, Madam, or my Lord, as they are due ; it is handsome also when one is to contradict any person of quality, and to answer in the negative, it is not to be done bluntly with a No, Sir, that is not so," but by circumlocution, as "pardon me, Sir, I beg your pardon, Madam, if I presume to say, fisking and pratling are but ill ways to please."

This quaintly worded paragraph is succeeded by one having what Pepys would have called a mighty fine conceit of dry humour :—

It is obvious too, that it is but a Rustick and Clownish kind of wit to put Sir, or Madam after any word, so as to render his meaning ambiguous, as to say, "this Book is bound in Calf, Sir; this is a fine Mare, Madam; or—he is mounted upon an ass, my Lord."

The remaining instructions as to conversation possess no great interest; they may be briefly summed up, thus :—

If you your lips would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care ;
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

and the chapter concludes with some advice on the topic of "Button-holing," which may be of service even in the nineteenth century.

But being in discourse with a man, 'tis no less than ridiculous to pull him by the Buttons, to play with the Band-strings, Belt or Cloak ; or to punch him now and then on the Stomach ; 'tis a pleasant sight, and well worthy of laughter, to see him that is so puncht, fall back, and retire ; whilst the other insensible of his absurdity, pursues and presses him into some corner, where he is at last glad to cry quarter, before his comrade perceives he is in danger.

It argues neglect, and to undervalue a man, to sleep when he is discoursing or reading ; therefore good manners command it to be forbid ; besides, something there may happen in the act that may offend, as snoring, sweating, gaping, or dribling.

To keepe your hands in your Pockets is like a Lowte.

We are next to suppose that dinner has been announced, and we have

Observations at the Table. If it so happens that the person of Quality detains you to dine with him, it is uncivil to wash with him unless you be commanded expressly. Grace being said, he is to stand still till he be placed, or dispose himself at the lower end of the Table. When he is set, he must keep himself uncovered till the rest sit down, and the person of quality has put on his Hat.

Several other paragraphs make it quite clear that hats were worn at table, it being held a mark of inferiority to remain uncovered, and even in church hats were worn without any idea of irreverence.

Of the instructions given for behaviour at table the following are the most curious of those that are fit for general perusal :—

In eating observe to let your hands be clean ; feed not with both your hands, nor keep your knife in your hand ; dip not your finger in the sauce, nor lick when you have done, wipe your mouth and keep your spoon clean. Gnaw not bones, nor handle Dogs, nor spawl upon the floor ; and if you have occasion to sneeze or cough, take your Hat, or put your Napkin before your face.

Drink not with your mouth full nor unwiped, nor so long till you are forced to breathe in the Glass.

He must have a care his hand be not first in the Dish, unless he be desired to help his neighbours.

If you be carv'd, 'tis but civil to accept what is offered, pulling off your Hat still when it is done by a superior.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR GOES TO THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

An official telegram states that General Knox is having a running fight with De Wet, who is moving on Reddersburg, where a column is ready to intercept him.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in the Commons, announced that Sir David Barbour was going to the Transvaal as Commissioner to report concerning the available assets, mining and otherwise, of the Transvaal Government.

Lord Kitchener has cabled to the South Australian Government, asking that the convalescent Bushmen may prepare to return to South Africa.

DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG

Another debate has taken place in the Reichstag concerning the rebuff to Mr. Kruger.

Count von Buelow declared emphatically that he had acted solely in German interests and not out of consideration for England.

The Emperor's patriotism, he said, would never allow him to be swayed by family considerations.

Count von Buelow said that neither the British Government, nor the Court had ever once addressed Germany concerning Mr. Kruger.

Count von Buelow concluded by saying "It is my bounden duty to protect the peace and welfare of Germany."

At the close of an article on Bismarck in the "Quarterly Review," the writer, who speaks from a long knowledge of the inside circle of German diplomacy, protests against England pursuing any further the policy of isolation. He says :—

It is "in the interest both of England and Germany to come to a firm agreement to stand by each other under certain clear conditions with the whole force of their power." He argues that "if such an alliance is to be entered into, the present is the psychological moment for the negotiation." The writer of this article has closely followed with ever-increasing interest and sympathy the progress of Germany for the last thirty-eight years. He has had the privilege of a long and intimate acquaintance with most of her leading statesmen, men of letters, and trusted national guides. The unpleasant relations which have existed between England and Germany have always been to him a matter of regret—all the deeper because in his conviction English statesmen have been mainly responsible for them. They have persistently taken up an attitude of hostility to German aspirations, and ignored or misunderstood the scientific, social, and political forces which were transforming Germany. In this respect, at least, Mr. Gladstone was true to the traditions of Lord Palmerston. The mistakes of the past may however to a great extent be remedied now. There is no reason why England should look askance at the expansion of Germany beyond the seas. If this makes for the industrial progress of Germany, it does not follow that it is a loss to England. German trade with England has increased with German prosperity. Both countries have profited by growing exchange. Germany is now acquiring vast possessions, and aims at forming one of the great empires of the world. England has now to make up her mind as to her attitude to this movement. It is the inevitable outcome of the work of Bismark. If English statesmen follow a policy in regard to it analogous to that adopted towards Germany hitherto, the result will be misunderstandings and bickerings which may prove disastrous to both countries. If on the other hand, Germany and England stand shoulder to shoulder, Germany can proceed with confidence on her Imperial Mission and England go forward in the great work of knitting together in a vast confederation the various members of her Empire.

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SIR A. MILNER AND THE CAPE DUTCH.

In the Commons, Mr. Brodrick challenged the statement of Mr. Bryce, that the Cape Dutch universally distrusted Sir A. Milner. Only disloyal enemies of the Queen, he said, distrusted him.

[Sir A. Milner has had many critics. As an example we quote the following from an article which Mr. J. A. Hobson contributed to the "Contemporary Review" for October in reply to Mr. Garrett's adulatory article. Mr. Hobson deals closely with certain features of the negotiations which led to the war, and compares Sir Alfred Milner with Sir Bartle Frere. He writes :—

The academic temper combined with dogmatism and partiality have been Sir Alfred Milner's ruin :—For that academic temper and attitude of mind which made Mr. Froude such a lamentable failure in the task he set himself, are plainly discernible in Sir A. Milner, though in him they are combined with and in part concealed by other attributes. Both men are temperamental Imperialists of the sentimental academic school, thoroughly convinced that British rule is "the greatest secular agency for good known to the world," and not disposed to entertain nice scruples as to the methods of extending so beneficent an agency. Sir A. Milner was commended by a dignitary of the Church, when he set forth on his South African mission, as "the finest flower of human culture that the University of Oxford has produced in our time." But there is reason to suspect that the intellectual atmosphere in which these "flowers of human culture are produced exercises some hardening influence on their humanity and morals, substituting for those warm, wholesome sympathies which are the safest guides in understanding our fellows and in regulating our conduct towards them, a cold critical demeanour of superiority which lays down carefully calculated ends, applies casuistic subtlety in adopting means, and is capable of fierce resentment and even persecuting zeal, if any attempt be made to question their authority or thwart their will. This inhumanity is, of course, quite consistent with a certain superficial courtesy and even affability of manner, which, though not expressly so designed, serves as a glove upon the iron fist.

Sir Alfred Milner's political experience, says Mr. Hobson, was no better adapted to fit him for his work than was Sir Bartle Frere's :—Sir Alfred Milner's experience fitted him in no degree for such a task: it made him what he is, a strong headed bureaucrat, extremely capable in the autocratic conduct of affairs, able to impose his will upon inferiors and to drive reluctant and evasive Easterns along paths of British "good government," but incapable of that genuine and full-hearted sympathy with the free and sturdy humanity of colonists who would not be driven, and unable to throw off the habits of his past official career.

Mr. Hobson concluded his article as follows :—"To claim actual success for Sir Alfred Milner's policy requires considerable effrontery. One may assume that Sir A. Milner did not want war; yet he had three distinct opportunities of settlement upon terms and by methods honourable and profitable to Great Britain, and he evaded all of them; he deceived the Government into thinking Mr. Kruger would not fight, being so deceived himself, and into believing that Free State opinion was such as to preclude active armed co-operation, believing this himself. This same man, governed by the same temper and receiving his information from the same sources, now asserts that an era of annexation for the Republics and of martial law, followed by wholesale disfranchisement in the Colonies, will form the basis of a lasting peaceful settlement in South Africa. Is it reasonable to believe him, or to obey the demands of that "British South Africa" which has so often and so terribly deceived us with regard to the likelihood of war, and its measure and duration, when it seeks to place in Sir Alfred Milner's hands the full administration of the new order in South Africa?]

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NEW PEERS.

Mr. Goschen and Sir Matthew White Ridley have been raised to the Peerage.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

It is expected that Parliament will be prorogued on Saturday.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

Mr. Wyndham who was the guest of the United Club referring to the National Convention in Dublin where landlord expropriation was discussed, said that if liberty and unity of property were attacked the Government would occupy the trenches they had held before.

The "Times" reminds the Nationalists that the Crimes Act is still in force.

The "Times" dwells on the gravity of the situation in many parts of Ireland.

THE THEFT OF NELSON RELICS.

Some of the stolen Nelson relics have been recovered at Leicester where they were sold to a collector.

The seller has not been detected.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Oxford has beaten Cambridge at Rugby football by ten points to eight.

PUBLIC WORKS APPOINTMENTS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

Messrs. G. R. McDowell and W. P. Vonder-Horst, Executive Engineers, retire with effect from the 15th instant.

Colonel R. R. Pulford, R.E., reverts to military employ with effect from the 19th inst.

Mr. R. W. Egerton officiates as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, vice Mr. Spring, acting Director of Railway Construction.

THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION TO SOMALILAND.

Regarding Somaliland disturbances the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Bombay Forces has been now instructed to select troops and arrange for despatch to Kismayu half-a-battalion of Native Infantry, fifty camel corps, four maxims and a native field hospital. A transport and three months' supplies accompany the force, the whole embarking at Bombay.

POONA, Dec. 19.

Under instructions from the Government of India a wing of the 16th Bombay Infantry, under Major Leagh, with one section mountain battery, 50 camel sowars from Aden Troops and four maxims with detachment will proceed to Jubaland on the East African Protectorate.

THE SALAIWADI MURDERER.

ACCUSED TRANSPORTED.

Nama wallad Luximon, who stood charged with the murder of his fellow-gateman Luximon at Salaiwadi on the 16th November last was found guilty of crime. The jury recommended him to mercy. The Hon'ble Mr. Aston, Judge, convicted and sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Having completed his tour through the Sind District his Excellency Lord Northcote, accompanied by Lady Northcote, returned to Bombay yesterday from Karachi by the steam-ship Kola and landed publicly at the Apollo Bunder. He was accompanied by the following members of his staff, who attended him on his tour :—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Owen, Military Secretary; Mr. Claude Hill, I.C.S., Private Secretary; Lieutenant-Colonel Croly, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer; and Captains the Hon'ble C. E. Greville, J. G. Greig and M. D. Wood, Aides-de-Camp. The steamer Kola was signalled at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and as she cast anchor off Apollo Bunder, at 7-10, the land battery fired a salute of seventeen guns. Immediately after the Government officials and notable citizens began to drive up to the Bunder. The pavilion was decorated with festoons and plants in pots and the Bunder steps were carpeted with scarlet cloth. A guard-of-honour of 100 rank-and-file of the 21st Regiment, Native Infantry, were drawn up with band and colours, under the command of native officers to the right of the Bunder, while to the left paraded a detachment of the Governor's Body-guard, under the command of Captain Pollard. Further along were drawn up a party of the Bombay Light Horse, under the command of Lieutenant Heugh S. Symons, who formed an escort for his Excellency from the Bunder to the Government House. Amongst the earliest arrivals at the Bunder were the Earl and Countess of Jersey, and Lady Beatrice Villiers and Mr. and Mrs. Hamlyn. Two State carriages with four horses and outriders were drawn up at the entrance of the pavilion, which by the time Lord Northcote landed, was filled by a large number of Government officials, heads of departments and members of council. Amongst those present were :—The Earl and Countess of Jersey; Lady Beatrice Villiers; the Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E., Senior Member of the Governor's Council; Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District; the Hon'ble Mr. James Monteath, C.S.I., Member of the Governor's Council; the Hon'ble Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, Secretary to Government in Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments; Dr. John Pollen, I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs; Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments; Mr. E. Lawrence, I.C.S., Commissioner, Southern Division; Mr. S. Rabsch, Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust; Mr. C. T. Burke; the Hon'ble Mr. John Tate, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Mr. J. de C. Atkins, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Educational, General Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments; the Hon'ble Mr. Silas M. Moses; Mr. Joseph Sladen, I. C. S., Acting Municipal Commissioner; Mr. and Mrs. Hamlyn; Mr. P. R. Cadell, Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments; the Hon'ble Mr. William Greaves; Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate; Lieutenant-Colonel Cahusac, Commanding the 21st Bombay Native Infantry; Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government; the Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula; Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police; Dr. Da Gama, Vice-Consul for Portugal; Commander F. M. Barwick, R. I. M., Port Officer; Captain Chandler, R. I. M.; Major Caillwell, Commanding R. A.; Major Mayne, R.E.; Captain Anderson, Chief Commissariat Officer; Captains S. M. Edwardes and J. L. Vincent, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generals, Bombay District; Captain Hazelgrove, Commanding 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Major Harwood, Principal Medical Officer; Mr. K. G. Desai, Executive Engineer, Presidency; the Rev. James Henderson; Mr. W. H. White, Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.; Mr. Jehanghir Dossabhoy Framji Karaka; Mr. Edulji Dorabji Talati, Principal, Elphinstone High School; Dr. Cowasji Hormusji; Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E.; Mr. K. N. Kabraji; and others.

Lord and Lady Northcote and the members of the staff left the steam-ship Kola in a Government steam launch at 8 o'clock, and arrived at the Bunder, where on the landing steps their Excellencies were received by Sir Charles Ollivant, Brigadier-General Ventris and Mr. J. Monteath. In the pavilion Lord Northcote shook hands with the officials assembled there and spent a few minutes in conversation with some of them. Thereafter his Excellency, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Owen and Captain Greig, inspected the guard-of-honour who presented arms and the Band played the National Anthem. Their Excellencies then entered the State carriage and drove to the Government House, Malabar Point, being preceded by the escort of the Light Horse and followed by the body-guard. The land battery fired another salute of seventeen guns. In the other State carriage Lord and Lady Jersey and Lady Beatrice Villiers left the Bunder, followed by the Governor's staff in a carriage-and-pair. The police arrangements, under Superintendent Saunderson, were excellent.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S TOUR.

HIS EXCELLENCY AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 10.

Their Excellencies and suite arrived at the Karachi Cantonment Station, at 6-45, on Friday evening, by special train, from Jungshahi. From Kotri the party had proceeded to Hajipur, down the river in the railway steamer Outram and thence to Sayadpur for shooting. On Friday morning the party disembarked at Bijour and proceeded to Tatta and spent the day "doing" the ruins in the Makli hills and other interesting ruins. The party took the train at Jungshahi Railway Station, eleven miles from Tatta, the same evening.

The arrival at Karachi was private. On Saturday morning his Excellency replying to the addresses received in the Frere Hall said :—

Gentlemen,—It is my first easiest and pleasantest duty to return to the members of the Karachi Municipality, the Members of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Central Mahomedan Association, Sind Branch, our most sincere thanks for the cordial welcome they have accorded us to-day. And may I take this opportunity now that we are on the eve of leaving the Province of Sind, though with a hope of revisiting it before very long, of expressing our renewed thanks to the people throughout Sind who have made us welcome on this our very pleasant tour. I am happy to be able to congratulate the agricultural districts of Sind not only upon a year of great prosperity, abundant crops and immunity from locusts, not only on a great inundation and general agricultural prosperity but also upon the evidence which I have noticed of the cordial good feeling existing between the zemindars and cultivators of Sind and her Majesty's officials, which has led to the zemindars rendering to those officials most valuable assistance alike in the preservation of law and order and in the steps which they have taken to facilitate the material progress of their country by aiding British and Native officers in works of irrigation. Further I can congratulate the people of Sind generally on the increased evidence they are giving of their appreciation of the value of education and the efforts that are being made in every district which I have visited to assist in its spread. I was also glad to learn that even amongst the poorest cultivators money was being expended by them in the improvement of the huts, in which they lived, which appears to me to be an evidence that even amongst the poorest portion of the population there exists a growing desire for the improvement of their material condition. Gentlemen, such having been my experience in agricultural Sind you may readily conceive with what pleasurable anticipations I have been looking forward now for some weeks to finding myself in the important City of Karachi. Not only am I keenly desirous to witness myself some of those great works by which you have made your town famous and which have transformed your harbour from a tiny creek into a Port capable of accommodating the largest sea-going traders east of Suez Canal, Not only am I anxious to see such works as the Napier Mole, Manora break-water and many others, but it is also a pleasure to me to think that I shall have an opportunity now of making the personal acquaintance of many of your municipal leaders and representatives on the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies, because, and it is in no spirit of mere compliment or flattery that I say it, the Municipality of Karachi have in my deliberate judgment set an example in the art of local self-government which other municipalities might do well to imitate. Not only have you shown a spirit of enterprise, a spirit of progress and a public spirit, but you have not hesitated to impose upon your own shoulders voluntarily the heaviest burdens financially, which it is possible to undertake. Believe me, gentlemen, that the Government of which I am a member do not fail to appreciate alike what you have been doing in the past as also the distressing situation in which you find yourselves through no fault of your own at the present time.

THE MUNICIPALITY

invite me in their address to devise means for their assistance. Well, let me briefly recapitulate some of the facts of the problem which you call upon me to solve. Now you say in your address that your direct taxation has been increased in some cases by 50 per cent, in other 66⅔ and in others again as much as 100 per cent. I also learn that not only has your municipal expenditure been cut down to the very lowest possible limit, but it has been cut down to such a point that the growing exigencies, the necessary exigencies of the town will not permit it long to continue at that point. It seems useless to suggest anything in the way of further curtailing expenditure or in the way of increasing direct taxation. You are further in the unfortunate position that any assets which you may realise hereafter by the sale of waste lands are specially ear-marked to be expended on re-productive works. So I do not see what particular assets you have on which a loan can be raised. Naturally you fall back upon some indirect method of endeavouring to raise the necessary funds, and I think you will admit that during the past two years the Bombay Government has done its very best on your behalf to induce the Government of India to sanction as a temporary and wholly exceptional measure the continuance of those terminal charges which you have been levying, and to permit their continuance, at all events, until your plague debt has been paid off. But unfortunately so far we have been unsuccessful and as you are aware it is now fifteen months since the Government of India notified to you that these

TERMINAL CHARGES

must shortly be discontinued. Not only did they do that but the Government of India have required you to reduce your scale of octroi duties to an extent which I understand will impose a loss on the Municipality of half a lakh a year in addition to the Rs. 60,000 you will lose by the discontinuance of the terminal charges. The Municipality desire to fall back upon and revive those octroi duties, the levy of which was suspended during the continuance of terminal charges. Here again the question is further complicated by the perhaps not unnatural though strenuous opposition of the Chamber of Commerce. I may say in passing that so far as I have read the papers in connection with this subject I do not gather that the Chamber of Commerce have suggested any alternative method of raising the necessary revenue, because their letter of the 16th July of this year appears to be based upon the assumption that the terminal charges will be allowed to continue until your plague debt has been repaid. I would further observe to the Chamber of Commerce when they bring forward the argument that such octroi duties as you propose are not raised in Bombay, that the circumstances of the two cities are not wholly alike because as the memorial of the Chamber puts it Karachi is a great distributing centre. It is a great sea-port but it is not a port containing those congeries of manufacturing industries which exist in Bombay and from whose existence the Bombay Municipality derive so much financial benefit. These are the main facts of the position. With regard to any possible remedies I can only say that the Bombay Government will do every thing in their power to assist Karachi. I have no authority for supposing that the suggestion which I am going to make will be favourably received by the Government of India but it occurs to me that if it were possible for the Municipality and the Chamber of Commerce to devise some means for raising the necessary revenue within a brief space of time it is possible that the Government of India might consent to

A SHORT PROLONGATION

of the existing terminal charges. It is even possible that they might consider that in view of the heavy unremunerative expenditure which the Municipality has to incur in connection with your port they might be disposed to draw a distinction between terminal charges on wheat and terminal charges on hides, wool and cotton. It is even possible that a further representation might induce the Government of India in consideration of your financial circumstances not to press for the reduction of the octroi rates. At all events you have had the advantage recently of the presence among you not only of the Viceroy of India, but also of the Finance Minister of the India Council, consequently of two so far as your present needs are concerned, of the most influential members of the Indian Government who must be thoroughly aware of the circumstances of your case, and I can only say that any further representations which you wish to make shall be supported as far as possible by the Bombay Government. We will not fail to point out to the Government of India the financial deadlock in which you are placed, and we will plead your cause in every way consistent with those principles of taxation whose existence must be deemed as settled.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT AND WATER.

Then as regards the insufficient scale on which the military authorities pay the charges for water I confess the Municipality have made out a fair case, I am of opinion that it is hardly becoming a great Government Department to insist too rigidly upon the exact terms of a bargain entered into somewhat hastily and many years ago. If an increase of 50 per cent., say, were made in the amount paid by the military authorities to the Municipality that would give you sufficient to pay the interest on one lakh of rupees and also make some start in the construction of a system of drainage, which would do much to benefit the Sadar Bazar about which the military authorities are complaining. At all events I will gladly undertake as far as possible to impress upon the Government of India the insufficiency of the present payment of Rs. 80,000 by the military authorities. In regard to

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE

all I can say is as you are aware we hope to obtain for the City of Karachi from the Government of India assistance to the extent of one and three-quarter lakhs, and the Government of India have only recently laid down in the most positive and formal manner that they cannot and will not assume the responsibility for the whole of the plague expenditure, and I am unable to conceive what further assistance the Government of Bombay can give you in the matter. Turning to

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

His Excellency continued : I assure the members of the Chamber of Commerce that the Bombay Government will not fail to give the most careful attention to any report the Railway Commission may make, bearing in mind the duties incumbent upon them to advance the reasonable views of Sind. With regard to the question of the Chamber's representation on the Port Trust I may say that it is a matter which as you are aware was very carefully considered by my predecessor's Government. As your address states your representation is as a matter of fact to be increased to three members, and I do not feel myself in a position to hold out much hope that the decision which was presumably arrived at after careful consideration, is likely to be reversed. The matter has not received, however, my personal attention, but I will promise to look into it. Then as to the question of the absence of the Collector from Karachi I admit that there is a very great deal to be said in favour of what the address urges. I would point out at the same time that it is an advantage to the Port Trust to have the Collector of Karachi as its chairman because the members of the Port Trust are thereby not only brought into immediate and direct touch with the Commissioner in Sind and the Bombay Government but also with all other interests in Karachi and Sind, which so largely affect the members. But on the other hand I agree that the Collector's most important duties are probably in Karachi, and I am sure the Government of Bombay will be very anxious to reduce his absence to a minimum. It occurs to me that this might be accomplished by the appointment of an officer as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Karachi who would be sufficiently senior to be able to relieve the Collector of most of his touring duties and enable him to pass the whole of the time in Karachi. At the present moment I cannot undertake to do anything, because as you are aware we are extremely short-handed in the Bombay Service owing to the fact that so many of our officers have been obliged to take leave on account of their excessive labours during the famine.

FAMINE RELIEF OPERATIONS.

I may perhaps be allowed to digress for a moment to say here what pleasure it gives me to thank those members of the Bombay Civil Service, Judicial, Revenue, Public Works and every branch of it who have spared neither time, health nor energy, nay even in many cases have laid down their lives in their endeavours to help the distressed people of India. I feel very deeply that their countrymen in England owe a deep debt of gratitude to these public servants who have toiled their hardest in obscure parts of the Presidency, and whose work is little known or appreciated, and I heartily thank them for the work they have accomplished. To return to the subject of your memorial, I think for the moment no such officer can be spared yet if the idea meets with your approval I hope ere long to carry it out. I am aware that the growing importance and prosperity of Karachi may probably make such a suggestion but a temporary expedient, but I feel sure I can rely upon the co-operation of the Chamber in doing everything in their power to make such a scheme work as satisfactorily as possible. Lastly, I would assure them that anything we can do to help them in developing their trade with Persia and Central Asia shall readily be done. I am glad to notice this evidence of interest because before I left England my colleagues on the Associated Chambers of Commerce called my attention to the serious danger which, they said, existed of the woollen trade being diverted from Karachi to Baku and other Russian ports. With respect to the address of the

CENTRAL MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION

the first point to which they ask attention is one on which I have already spoken, viz., the question of the extension of certain provisions of the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act to the Province of Sind. I have nothing to add to what I have already said, viz., that until the whole question as to the conditions under which alienations of land should be permitted has been disposed of by the Government of India it would be premature to consider whether the provision of the Act referred to should or should not be extended to this Province. With regard to the paragraph in your address dealing with the settlement of land on the Jamrao Chal, I would say that the policy of the Bombay Government has remained precisely what it was when it was announced by H. E. Lord Sandhurst. So far as the lands in the tracts which are about to be made irrigable are concerned instructions have been given that every consideration should be shown to the cultivators who are already on the spot, and I am advised by our excellent Colonisation Officer, Mr. Robertson, that that policy is being carried out. But as you are aware the new tracts of land are very large and agricultural labour is very scarce in Sind. It is therefore our policy, our necessary policy, to do all we can to attract colonists otherwise we shall run the risk of seeing other cultivable parts of Sind deserted and people flocking to the Jamrao. I am assured that no sales of land are made by public auction except where there is a dispute which cannot be amicably settled.

THE QUESTION OF LAPO

is a new one to me and a technical question. I understand it mainly affects the Rohri Division and originated in certain grants by the Emperors of Delhi to certain Mirs enabling them to levy a certain portion—one-seventeenth of the gross produce from tenants. The question has often been considered by the British Government, how far it is possible for us to acknowledge and recognise those rights. Hitherto the official view has been that it is impossible to allow a system to continue under which tenants who receive waste land by title in consequence of the inability of the zemindars to cultivate those lands, should be subjected to a levy of this kind. Whether it may be possible to modify this policy in regard to waste lands held, not by grants by the British Government, but on some other title is one on which I cannot express a positive opinion until I have had some opportunity of studying the question and consulting my colleagues. With the question of Municipal representation referred to in the Association's address I have dealt fully elsewhere and I can only repeat that the whole law regarding Municipal Government is about to be revised and that it would be neither expedient nor advantageous for me at the present moment to attempt to discuss the clauses of the Bill. It remains for me to thank the Mahomedans of Sind for their expressions of devoted loyalty to her Majesty the Queen and their congratulations on the success of her Majesty's arms. Their loyalty I can assure them is well known to the greatest of sovereigns and it cannot but be a great source of great satisfaction to me to hear the renewed repetition. I am rejoiced to learn that they are taking an active part in supporting the Madressah and I wish that Institution every possible success.

I must apologise for detaining you so long. One word more and I have done. I have heard in your addresses and elsewhere, and have seen in inscriptions throughout Sind many well deserved testimonies of the value of the great services rendered to the Province by your excellent Commissioner Mr. James. Mr. James is a man who has served Sind, I think, on and off thirty years with exceptional loyalty, intelligence and devotion. He possesses in addition to his great ability one quality which I am more and more convinced is absolutely essential to the character of every man who hopes to influence public opinion, I mean the great gift of sympathy. Every one in Sind looks upon Mr. James not merely as a ruler but also as a friend to whom they can go in their trouble and in their joys. He possesses two other essential qualities, patience and justice, two very important qualities necessary to any man who would deal wisely with his fellow-subjects. I am sure their possession will perpetuate his name to the people of Sind and in his honourable retirement he will have the satisfaction for many and many a year to come of knowing that he is remembered by the people as one of the most enlightened, patriotic and beloved rulers of Sind. (Loud applause.)

In the afternoon his Excellency visited the native town, inspected the Municipal drainage works and the European Infantry barracks. Her Excellency who did not accompany his Excellency in the drive, visited the Lady Dufferin Hospital. At 10 p.m., his Excellency held a levee at Government House, which was very largely attended. On Sunday evening their Excellencies and suite attended divine service in Trinity Church. This morning (Monday) the party inspected the wharves at Keamari and then crossing over to Manora, visited the Fort and Breakwater.

At the annual meeting last March of the Dufferin Fund it was stated that 1,519,990 women had received relief in the various hospitals, wards and dispensaries under female superintendence in India. Enquiries since made throughout the country into these statistics show that of this total no less than 340,354 women were treated in hospitals and institutions entirely supported by the Dufferin Fund, while 333,352 women were treated in hospitals aided by the Association. The remaining 956,384 received medical aid in institutions maintained from other sources. The latter total, however, includes nearly a quarter of a million patients relieved in hospitals in Native States, the large majority of which undoubtedly owe their inception to the efforts of the Dufferin Fund. The above figures do not include the details of a large amount of aid afforded by medical missions, or of the work accomplished by lady doctors in private practice.

REVIEWS.

The Gateless Barrier, by Lucas Malet (Methuen's Colonial Library), is a book, most refreshing to read in this materialistic age, which turns one's thoughts perforce away from the everyday rush and tumble of this hurrying century, into the mystic region of that Spirit World, which may be ever present around us. Though it would seem difficult to create sustained interest in a story in which the hero is in love with a ghost, the authoress undoubtedly succeeds in making her readers forget all the improbabilities and impossibilities of this strange condition of things, and one continues reading to the end, fascinated by this grown-up fairy tale. The hero, Lawrence Rivers, a most up-to-date young man, married, as is the fashion now-a-days, to a "smart" American wife, is recalled to England by the serious illness of his old uncle, whose heir he is. The elder Rivers, a morose, eccentric, intensely selfish old man, does not hurry himself over his dying—and while waiting for the event which is to make him a wealthy man, Lawrence occupies himself with this ghostly love story, a most sweet idyll, that one wishes could end like all fairy tales, when the hero and heroine "lived happily ever after." The spirit of fair Agnes Rivers, dead nearly a century, who believes her 19th century lover is indeed his forgotten ancestor, killed long years ago; wanders nightly from the strange unconsecrated resting-place and holds sweet converse with her whilom lover. She has passed the "Gateless-Barrier," that "bourne from which no traveller returns," though she never breaks the silence that for ever hangs over that mysterious land. As day by day Lawrence sees his gentle love become less ethereal, "so nearly human, his dear fairy lady," he longs, with an unspeakable longing, that she shall become an every-day woman, with the same pure and heavenly soul, but clad in mortal flesh and blood. How he tries to materialize this airy sprite, and with what success, must not be divulged here—the scene is finely conceived, and written with touches of real pathos. Lawrence is a sadder, wiser, better man, after all his weird experiences, and though he returns to the world, to his American wife, and to smart society—he has ever present with him the remembrance of that purest of love dreams which lifted him out of the common-place, into a wider and more rarified atmosphere, wherein he had found his soul.

Paul, the Optimist, by W. P. Dothie (Long's Colonial Library). One has no time to feel dull over this book. We are hurried very early into a muffled tragedy, the mystery of which lasts through the story, casting a lurid glow on the background. The hero, Paul, the cheery optimist, who never loses heart in the most trying circumstances—he loses temper occasionally which is some satisfaction to the reader—is a contrast to his tragic surroundings. Though he struggles for years against the machinations of an utter scoundrel, and meets with checks and disappointments enough to make the youngest and happiest minded man old, he tries another header into the sea of life, determined to reach the opposite shore somehow. His view of misfortunes was new and to him satisfactory. On the principle that one trouble banishes another, he said it was lucky that they never come alone. It is true, if one could only think it, sordid anxiety drives out a gnawing distress about a friend or keeps one's thoughts off a heart-breaking sorrow. The more Paul found himself baffled in any aim the more resolute was his determination to reach it, but nevertheless the reader dreads, as the tale goes on, that he and Muriel will be driven by fate to the worst crime of all, that of growing old before they take up life together. Ordinarily the weak and the wicked are fairly scattered through the world, but as a rule one counts few of the wicked among one's immediate surroundings. Paul had rather an extensive acquaintance in that line and was the object of too many of their attentions. Michael Silk, the villain of the story, is an arch-fiend, who shrank from no crime apparently, and did not get found out till he was almost beyond the reach of the law. There are three very charming girls in the tale, and we find some difficulty in saying which we like best, the lively Nellie, who certainly is most amusing, the faithful and ethereal Hetty, or the happy Muriel. But the hero makes up his mind on the matter and so does Michael Silk, a coincident decision that does not improve matters in general. The reader is in a perpetual funk about the frequent dangers that beset the hero. A mere chance encounter, almost the crossing of the street, sets one suspecting an ambush, or an accident. But it all adds to the interest of the story, and does not disturb the serenity of Paul.

The Princess of Copper, by Archibald Clavering Gunter (Bell's Indian and Colonial Library), is certainly not deficient in variety or surprises. The opening is effective, though it by no means prepares us for the subsequent astonishing developments. It is delightful in one's bookish quiet nook to read of the facility with which a being, the most miserable and bereft of human sympathy and interests, transforms himself into a millionaire in a space of time that unenterprising people would spend in a hand-to-mouth struggle. The phases on the road to success which J. Woodbridge Talcott goes through are remarkable, for he sinks to quite the most impossible depth of misfortune before he meets with a lucky turn. The scene is appalling in which he is saved from Shot-gun Hines on a quiet Sunday in Silverton by Lucile Adriance just as the vindictive Arizona miner chases Pueblo Jo round and round a wood-pile determined to shoot him at sight. This incident is remembered years after by two of the actors at a critical moment, when he is saved from a moral death by the same intervention. Mrs. Miranda Brighton, the young American widow who affects mannish ways, and glories in tailor-made dresses and men's solid shoes, is a most entertaining character. She is determined to keep her lover Augustus Lawton at a distance, conscious that he really likes feminine women though he adores her, so she greets him with "Well, old fel" to which he disgusts her by replying "How are you, my boy?" The fencing between these two is most amusing and is always welcome. The plot of the story is thoroughly American, it has a bewildering amount to do with trusts, syndicates, copper mines, and such things, but nothing is made too technical, the human interest governs all, and the people are very amusing and give the reader many a laugh. There is full measure of almost too lively farce, but it is a fault on the right side for a novel that is meant to entertain the reader, a duty of which its author certainly acquits himself.

"Prejudged," by Florence Montgomery (Macmillan's Colonial Library), is a very ordinary story of very ordinary people, whose sayings and doings are in nowise remarkable or interesting. The plot is a very thread-bare one. The heroine, Blanche Talbot, travelling on the continent, meets an interesting but mysterious personage in blue goggles—Mr. Brown—a fellow-sojourner at some continental Spa. Blanche, who belongs to the "upper ten," considers this homely individual as quite beneath her notice and interest and makes up her mind that he is entirely "an outsider." However, as time goes on her feelings change, and against her own wishes "Mr. Brown" finds a very warm place in her heart. Complications arise when a brother appears on the scene, and the plot thickens. It turns out that by a careless gun accident the brother is responsible for "Mr. Brown's" injuries. However all ends well, when Mr. Brown eventually discloses himself as a man of title and position, and Blanche is able to make up to him for all the evil her brother has wrought.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

ADDITIONAL QUARTERS FURNISHING FUND.

The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following donations towards the furnishing &c. of the new quarters of the Private Nursing Staff, and will be pleased to receive further sums.

	Rs.
Rivers E. Currie	100
H. E. E. Procter	50
F. Yorkesmith	20
F. A. Reddle	20
	190

The following donations and subscriptions to the Nursing Fund are also acknowledged.

	Rs.
Messrs. Gostling and Morris	50
Messrs. S. Fitze and Co.	50
J. S. Varley, I.C.S.	15

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. T. Burke presiding.

THE TRAMWAY'S QUESTION.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the tramway's question adjourned from the previous meeting when the Hon. Mr. Mehta moved the adoption of the report of the Committee who had been considering the matter. An amendment had also been moved by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna to delete from the recommendations of the Committee that in which they proposed that Mr. H. K. Gordon should be engaged at a remuneration of £300, to endeavour to find purchasers for the tramways and if successful should receive an honorarium of £2,000.

The President said that since the last meeting he had received two letters, one from Mr. Gordon and one from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. Both had been printed and circulated to the Corporation and were now before the meeting.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that as new matter had been introduced in regard to this question by the letters which had been printed and circulated, he thought it right that he should ask permission to make certain amendments in the resolution, which he had already placed before the Corporation. In the first place he would propose that the report be recorded.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee: Is the honourable member in order, in making this amendment at all?

Mr. Mehta: It is not an amendment.

The President: It is quite in order.

Mr. Mehta: I move that "the report of the Committee be recorded; secondly, that on the general lines of the recommendations therein contained the following committee be asked in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner for the time being to carry out negotiations with the parties named in the report as well as any other parties that may come forward and to report to the Corporation as early as possible such proposals or recommendations as they may consider most practicable and beneficial." I think that is the only way in which a matter of this sort can really be dealt with in view of the circumstances which have arisen. The Committee should be the President for the time being, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula, and Messrs. Vithaldas Damodhar, D. E. Wacha, Greaves and Mehta.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar thought the present Committee ought to be given final powers.

Mr. Mehta: It is impossible to give final powers.

Permission was unanimously given for the amendment of the original motion.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna owing to the new circumstances withdrew the amendment which he moved at the last meeting.

Mr. Greaves said that last week Mr. Mehta gave them all sorts of information about the history of the tramways, and finally ended up by his proposal that the Corporation should buy the tramways, not to work the system themselves but in order to resell it to a new buyer. The Corporation were to buy the concern on certain terms from the original seller and to sell it on better terms to a new buyer. That was a very sound practical business way of doing if it could be properly carried out. But taking the basis on which the new buyer proposed to purchase the tramways it did not work out at practically more than a three per cent. investment for the Corporation, while they could not borrow money under four per cent. or 4 1-8 per cent. The terms on which the new Company base their proposal were rather vague. In the first letter all they said was that the Municipality should have the option of acquiring the undertaking at its then value. It was not specified whether this included the capitalised amount of the good will. He did not think it was meant to include the capitalised amount but it was too vague. The buyers did not claim anything extra and they did not wish to pay anything for track rent. In other words the Corporation would derive no benefit from the changed proprietors of the tramways—not in this generation nor the next, but at the end of forty-two years they would be able to get their tramways without paying any good will. All that the new company wanted was one little concession. They might look for an increase of profits from the working of the tramways as time goes on, they might even look for an increased valuation of the property which they propose to take over, but of course there were other matters to be considered. The new Port Trust Railway would probably take away some of their traffic and the development of the lines could not be carried out without increased expenses and a greater cost of working. All the buyers wanted to cover all these details and to make up a small item of sixteen lakhs was

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING CONCESSION.

That was very vague; the details were not very clearly set forth. The natural inference was that the lighting concession was a very valuable right and the Corporation should very carefully consider how to dispose of it. Apparently the people who were offering to buy the tramways attached some importance to this concession, because he noticed in the papers submitted to the Corporation that morning it was stated in Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.'s letter "there is no need of knowing the total amount of the tramway." It did not matter about the total amount of the tramway; all they wanted was the lighting concession. He would, therefore, like the Corporation to carefully consider whether the lighting concession was not a valuable thing to deal with, especially seeing that the proposed purchasers of the tramways were laying so much stress upon it. It was very evident that they looked to recoup themselves by the lighting concession for anything they might lose over the tramways, and if that were so it was evident that in the hands of the Corporation the lighting power would be of great benefit to the city, while it was possible to obtain better terms for the concession than were now offered. Mr. Mehta had well said that the interests of the city were the Corporation's trust and he thought the best interests of the city would be served by the acceptance of the following amendment :—"That the Corporation should not exercise its option of purchasing the tramways; that the Corporation should not have, in any way, any financial interest in any company that may eventually buy the tramways; that as the Tramway Company has withdrawn its application for permission to instal electric traction on the Tramways in Bombay the Corporation authorise the Municipal Commissioner to renew the current agreement with the Tramway Company for a further period of seven years, but if the Tramway Company thinks proper to renew the application for permission to instal electric traction the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to give his consent and make an agreement on the best possible terms in supersession and cancellation of the existing agreement.

The amendment was not seconded and consequently fell to the ground.

Mr. Dikshit thought the most important question was whether the tramway should be municipalised. In the past they had treated the Tramway Company very fairly indeed. If the Corporation did not now take over the system they would not be able to do so in the future. In seven years the value of goodwill and of land would have greatly increased so that it would not be possible to take over the tramways. It had been stated over and over again that most of the evils in the city were due to density of population and that could be remedied by taking over the transit facilities. He urged that the Corporation should without delay appeal to Government to enlarge their borrowing powers to enable them to purchase the trams.

Mr. Mehta replying to a remark by Mr. Dikshit said nobody asked for a monopoly of electric lighting. The whole matter would come back to the Corporation from the new Committee very quickly.

Mr. Kallabhai Lallubhai said that if Mr. Mehta had not amended the original proposition he was going to move that the report be referred back to the Committee. When the Committee was appointed the Municipal Commissioner had urged that the question should be referred to a small committee of business men who might consult with experts in tramway matters as to the best course for the Corporation to pursue in the interest of the city. The result to which the committee had come was not sufficient to enable the Corporation to decide one way or the other, and he therefore believed that the amended proposition was in the circumstances the best that could be proposed. It left the matter open to the Committee to decide and to come to the Corporation with a final recommendation. It would be open to them to take expert advice. The matter had been facilitated by the offers of one company. He did not consider that they need go at once to Government for borrowing powers; it would be time to do that after they had considered the report of the new Committee.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee thought it necessary to refer to the grand certificate that Mr. Mehta had given the Municipal Executive for their services during the last thirty-five years.

The President: Don't you think it would be best to keep to the motion?

Mr. Hormusjee: I speak these words in the interests of the Corporation and if you will allow me to finish my sentence you will see that. I have several times spoken here about non-economy on the part of the Municipal Executive.

Mr. Mehta here interjected a remark.

Mr. Hormusjee: Now Mr. Mehta says that he never meant to give any certificate of economy. Probably he was in the heat of argument.

Mr. Mehta: I was not.

The President: Don't you think it would be far more business-like to discuss the question before the meeting rather than go into these matters?

Mr. Hormusjee: Surely, Sir, when one member scratches the backs of the Executive another member is entitled to say what he thinks.

Mr. Mehta: I rise to a point of order. Is any Councillor entitled to say of another Councillor that he scratches [the backs of the Executive Officers? (Much laughter.) I hope Mr. Hormusjee will withdraw.

Mr. Hormusjee: If Mr. Mehta wishes me to withdraw I will withdraw the words at once.

Mr. Mehta: It is not a question of what Mr. Mehta wants or does not want. I raise a point of order. I ask the ruling of the President if he has a right to use an expression of that nature?

The President: I don't think he should use it.

Mr. Hormusjee: Very well, I withdraw the words. It has been reported in all the papers that Mr. Mehta gave a grand certificate to the Executive Officers. Nobody objected, he continued, to the Executive Officers' being praised when they deserved praise, but at the same time Mr. Mehta attempted to white-wash them. (Laughter.) All that he had said should not be tolerated, because it would one day be charged against them that a member of the Corporation said so and so. Referring to the proposals before the meeting he said that if anything had to be done it should be done with full publicity. Nothing had yet been done to invite capital from England or the Continent. Electric trams were being used not only in the big cities but even in second and third class cities in Europe and if the Municipal Commissioner were authorised to advertise for offers on the Continent and in England they would no doubt get very much better offers than were now before them. He proposed as an amendment to the motion that the report of the Committee be recorded, and the Commissioner be authorised to give notice to the Tramway Company that the Corporation will exercise the option of purchase and to advertise in the leading Indian and European papers for offers, giving full detailed estimates.

Mr. Hasambhai Visram who seconded the amendment said that in order to bring the Tramway Company to their senses—(laughter)—it would be better to give them notice that the Corporation would take charge of the Tramways. Whether they would afterwards take charge or not was a different question, but it would facilitate matters with the Company or any other syndicate of firms. It would be the wisest thing to send a European gentleman to London to raise money. Mr. Mehta had said that the Municipality would not be able to manage the Tramways. At the same time he gave very great praise to the Executive. What a wonderful thing! (Laughter.) He said they were able to do every thing, but he would not entrust them with the management of the tramways. He (the speaker) however, thought the Municipality would be quite competent to manage the trams. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wadia said the Electric Lighting concession was advertised in the London and Continental papers and the result produced was insignificant. (A Member: Nil.) Well, he didn't use that word, but he didn't think it wise to repeat the experiment.

Mr. Hormusjee said the Electric Lighting concession was not properly advertised.

Mr. Wadia: Well, it is news to me. He supported the motion.

Mr. Khote thought Mr. Hormusjee's amendment should be withdrawn. The Committee might report in favour of exercising the option of purchase and it was just possible they might not. He suggested that the matter should be referred to the original committee.

Mr. Sayani said they had not only to deal with what the Corporation had to do but with other parties, and it was necessary there should be somebody to negotiate and almost finally decide the matter subject to the sanction of the Corporation. It was, therefore, necessary that they should have a small committee and he strongly supported the motion.

Dr. Cowasjee hoped that in the light of the discussion the Committee would bear in mind that the time had come when the Corporation should exercise their right of purchase. Regarding the Electric Lighting Concession he regretted that the committee on that subject had not taken cognisance of Mr. Watcha's letters in reference to what was taking place on the Continent in the direction of municipal electric lighting. At present the Corporation were spending nearly three lakhs of rupees on their lighting and the committee ought to have considered whether that would not have been more than enough to set aside for interest and sinking fund on the capital required for lighting the city by electricity.

Mr. Shroff disagreed with Dr. Cowasjee and others who favoured the municipalisation of tramways lighting or other business. He believed it would have a very prejudicial effect on the Corporation and the City if they undertook either the working of the tramways or the lighting of the city. They had many more important questions to deal with. There were questions of health and sanitation that they were quite unable to cope with and if they added the tramways it would be disastrous. It was rather a mistake on the part of the Tramway Company to have suggested the conversion to electric traction as but for that the question of the tramways would not have created the interest it had aroused. When this question first came before them the Commissioner indicated that the Corporation would derive great benefits by taking over the trams, but he found that all those promises had disappeared and the position now was that in forty or fifty years they would be relieved of the good will. He however thought that the Committee would be doing great service to the city if they accepted the proposals of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. and he therefore supported the motion.

Mr. Kabrajee thought a good deal of breath had been wasted in discussing the question of the capacity of the Corporation, but while admitting the capacity and honesty of the heads of the Executive said there had been loud complaints in regard to the subordinate staff.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar, in reply to Mr. Greaves, went into figures to show that if taken over by the Municipality the tramways would yield a profit of Rs. 8,000 per year, besides the provision for sinking fund and interest. At the end of fifty years the Corporation would have to pay only forty lakhs of rupees for the electric system instead of a crore as at present.

Mr. Mehta, in replying on the debate, urged Mr. Hormusjee to withdraw his amendment. The Corporation did not know whether they would be in a position to take over the tramway. Supposing that at the end of March they were unable to do so, what became of the notice they would have given? Would Mr. Hormusjee tell them whether he would be prepared to pay the damages which the Company might demand because they failed to carry out the purchase? Mr. Hormusjee nodded and no doubt he would pay them out of his own pocket.

Mr. Hormusjee: If this is argument no doubt Mr. Mehta has the best of it, but if I am permitted I can point out——

Mr. Mehta said Mr. Hormusjee had already made a speech and he hoped he would not continue making little speeches all through the debate. In regard to the remarks of Mr. Shroff it appeared that the Municipal Commissioner had raised hopes that so far as Mr. Shroff was concerned had been entirely blasted. The Municipal Commissioner had done the Corporation the greatest service by making them face this question in the way they had been obliged to regard it. The Corporation and the city would be very grateful to Mr. Harvey for the very great trouble he took in bringing this question for full discussion before the Corporation and the city. All the speakers had ended by saying they were going to support the amended proposition and as members were going to vote almost unanimously as to the way the matter should be dealt with he did not think he should take up any further time.

Mr. Hormusjee's amendment received only the votes of the mover and seconder.

The motion was almost unanimously carried, Mr. Hormusjee alone actively dissenting.

After disposing of a few other items the Corporation adjourned until Thursday.

THE CORPORATION AND THE TRAMWAYS.

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PURCHASE.

The following is the correspondence in reference to the purchase of the Bombay Tramways submitted to the Corporation at the meeting, yesterday.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, No. 24501, dated the 10th December 1900—Forwarding, for information of the Corporation, the following letter to his address, dated the 8th December 1900, from Mr. H. K. Gordon:—

"BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

With reference to my letter to your address, which appears in the Report of the Committee, I have now the honour to say that it is owing to the fact that I am in any case going home shortly, that I was invited to offer my services to negotiate in London for the Corporation in this regard.

I had already retired from the appointment I now hold as from the end of the year.

As to remuneration, I asked £300 for expenses, and £2,000 on an offer obtained by me being accepted. In view of the heavy and increasing future liabilities the Corporation will be rid of, I do not think these sums can be called excessive. But, as in some quarters objection seems to be taken to them, I am quite willing, if need be, to place myself in the hands of the members as a body who are business men, and trust to their reasonableness.

Time is short: but in any case a man, well posted in the details of the City requirements, must be better than advertisements, however lengthy.

From cables I have already received, I am confident of immediate success, without "hawking" the business about.

The people in London, whom I have already consulted, are the most eminent in the English and American Electric Traction business, and I have no reason to fear any straightforward competition."

MESSRS. KILLICK NIXON AND COMPANY'S OFFER.

Letter to the President from Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., dated the 10th December 1900:—

"With reference to the report of the Electric Traction Committee, we have the honour to request you to place the following remarks before the Corporation at their meeting when that Report is next considered:—

1. In that Report the Committee recommend our being informed that 50 years' lease of the Tramway, as proposed by us, is, in their opinion, too long, and that we should be asked to submit a firm offer of our proposals by the 12th February 1901. With regard to this recommendation we most respectfully point out that it is quite impossible for us or our Principals, to obtain the funds for buying out the present Tramway Company, unless the Corporation, on its side, undertakes, that upon our raising the money needed to purchase the Tramway, under the terms of the Act, a lease of that concern and the concession for Electric Lighting and Power-supply will be granted to us.

On consideration it will, we feel confident, be obvious to the Corporation that without some clear undertaking from them as asked for by us, we have nothing tangible upon which to raise the funds required, and we can under such circumstances, see no probability of succeeding in the undertaking.

2. If, on the other hand, the Corporation are willing to agree to our proposals, and to promise us the concessions as asked for, subject to our raising the money required to purchase the Tramways within 3 months—say by the 15th March 1901—then we have every reason to believe that a Company, with the requisite Capital to finance both concessions, can be successfully floated; and that by the 15th March 1901 the Corporation will be placed by us in a position to buy out the present Tramway Company and to lease that concession to the new Company on the terms proposed. In a letter received to-day on this subject, dated 23rd November, our London Principals write as follows:—

'It is necessary, however, in order that we may proceed, to have something definite in hand. We cannot go to Market with mere statements. In order to form a company we must first of all have a definite license, at least for the lighting, and an undertaking, in writing, that the Municipality will take over the Tramways under the Act and make them over to us. We on our side will also in writing acknowledge this and undertake on our part to endeavour to form a Company within four months to give effect to this arrangement. With the license and this undertaking in our hands, "we have no doubt of being able to carry through what we undertake.'

and last week we received the following telegram from them—

"Think it highly probable that a Company will be formed, success may be considered certain during the month of February, there is no need of knowing the total amount of the Tramway."

From the above letter and telegram it is clear that our Principals consider success assured, provided the Corporation grant us the concessions on the terms asked for; but if the Corporation adhere to the recommendation of the Committee, as it now stands, then we are afraid that the opportunity of raising the money will be lost.

3. With regard to the opinion expressed by the Committee that a 50 years' lease of the Tramway would be too long, we have the honour to observe that taking into consideration the heavy sinking fund needed to write off the very large sum for goodwill, payable to the present Tramway Company, and for which, under the proposed terms of purchase by the Municipality, the new concessionaires would receive nothing on the termination of the lease, we regard 50 years as a very reasonable term.

We trust that the Corporation will very carefully consider this point, inasmuch as the interests of the city, of the public, and of the Corporation itself, are bound up with the financial stability and successful working of the proposed new Tramway Company.

If after considering it the Corporation still insists upon reducing the term of the lease to 42 years, we are prepared, on behalf of our Principles, to accept that term, but we may say at once that any shorter term cannot be considered. To do so would, in our opinion, render the successful working of the business impossible and expose the new Company to serious risk of financial calamity with all the inevitable accompanying impediments to the efficient up-keep and expansion of the Tramway Service.

4. With regard to the purchase-money required for the Tramways under the Act, it is of course understood that, in the event of these negotiations being brought to a successful issue, the Corporation will use every means in its power to reduce the figure to the lowest possible, and to act for us as they would for themselves, making use of the best legal advice to bring about this object at their own cost.

5. Coming now to the proposal of the Committee to employ simultaneously with ourselves another agency for raising the required money, we have the honour, respectfully, to point out that, while fully recognising that such a course is entirely at the discretion of the Corporation, the fact of some other person hawking the concessions about London while our Principals, were engaged in floating a Company to finance them, would be likely to seriously prejudice our own success and be calculated, in the eyes of capitalists, to depreciate the worth of the concessions.

It is neither usual nor politic, when a high price is wanted for a security, and in this case the price is unquestionably a high one, to employ two brokers at the same time to offer it in the same market.

We venture to submit, therefore, in the interests of the Corporation as well as our own that the success of the undertaking will be promoted if we are allowed a free hand for the period of 3 months as asked for.

In the improbable event of our Principals failing, through any, at present, unforeseen cause, to find the money needed by the 15th March, the Corporation will still have at its disposal, for endeavouring to raise the funds through some other agency, double the time which we now ask for the same purpose, inasmuch as the period for giving notice of purchase to the Tramway Company does not, as you are aware, expire until the 11th September 1901.

6. In conclusion we desire to say that, in the event of the Corporation granting us the concessions, we undertake to do everything in our power to carry through our undertakings successfully and to the complete satisfaction of the Corporation and further to enter into no negotiations with any other Company which could be prejudicial to the results in view.

On obtaining the concessions, we are prepared to take immediate steps to convert the Tramways to Electric traction with the object of completing that conversion over the entire system within a period of three years."

GUZERAT REVENUE INQUIRY.

On the opening of the proceedings on Tuesday morning, the Hon. Mr. Parekh referred to a complaint frequently made by Mr. Maconochie as to the waste of time caused by the witnesses being asked questions which were not quite relevant to the points at issue. He explained the line of conduct he had followed and intended to follow in future. He had, he said, the highest opinion and respect for any suggestion coming from the Court. He had no desire to introduce extraneous matter into the inquiry and prejudice the other side. He was guided by a certain theory by which he hoped to form a certain chain of circumstances. In order to get the required links he put questions, which were sometimes objected to, but which were necessary to render the evidence conclusive. He did not wish to lengthen the proceedings unnecessarily. He was, however, always ready to act according to the suggestions of the Court.

Mr. Maconochie assured Mr. Parekh that he fully appreciated the position taken up by him Mr. Parekh had rendered great assistance to the Court, and had always shown his readiness to act up to his suggestions. But for all that the line of conduct at present adopted, namely, of putting apparently irrelevant questions, was likely to prolong the inquiry indefinitely. Besides, it was one which if done on one side, would encourage the other to follow likewise. This would very much enlarge the scope of the inquiry.

The subject was dropped, and the proceedings commenced, Mahomed Karim, a Mahomedan, wanted yesterday, said he did not go on behalf of Mr. Jiwanjee to call the "pattawalla" on Sunday morning. He was ill that day, and did not leave his house.

The cultivators of the Dongra village were examined. Mithia Hansla, a "Dhed" by caste said he cultivated fity bighas of Government land for which he paid Rs. 108 as assessment. He also tilled fifteen bighas of land owned by a Mahomedan, it was assessed at Rs. 49. For the last four or five years his land had yielded very poor crops. In the year before the famine he could not pay the Government dues, and there was an attachment in consequence. The karkun, the talati, and others went to his hut for the purpose and seized his jowar—about twelve maunds. It was taken to the "utara." His oxen were also attached. He had to raise money by selling the jowar, two calves, a cow and an ox. The jowar seized was all that he had in the house, and nothing was left for his domestic use. He was prevented from cultivating his land in the year before the famine.

Umar Rahim, a Mahomedan cultivator of the same village, was also a defaulter in respect of assessment in the year before the famine. His land, cattle, and other property were attached on that account. He redeemed them by furnishing a security, and afterwards sold them privately. He paid the money to the Government. But still a small sum was due. He then sold an ear-ornament of his daughter and settled the account.

Kurson Vala, lately police patel of the Ballota village, admitted having assisted the karkun Himatram and others in attaching ten or fifteen properties. Everything in the house was attached and a list made out.

Maneklal Kishoredas, the talati of Ballota, said that in the famine year three-fourths of the village was under cultivation, and the outturn was about twenty-five per cent. The people did not pay the assessment after selling the whole produce, but only a part of it. "Then what became of the rest of the crop?" The people applied it to their own use, the witness said. He did not make attachment anywhere. Mr. Maconochie: "The witnesses have deposed to their property having been attached, How do you explain it? The witness "The people have combined" The cultivators of the whole village were in arrears.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

KRUGER'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER.

PARIS, Nov. 23.

The French, or perhaps we should rather say the Nationalist, enthusiasm for Mr. Kruger, has produced another "Marseillaise"—a "Hymne a Kruger," which was distributed in Marseilles, and sung in the ex-President's arrival. The music is wild and flamboyant, like that of the older tune, which has evidently inspired it. As for the words, they are, if possible, still wilder. In the second verse the Boers are made to exclaim:

> Brulez, pillez, deshonorez nos femmes,
> Prenez nos bles et devastez nos champs,

the inference of course being that the dishonouring of women has been a conspicuous feature of the South African war. Lord Roberts reports quite otherwise, and perhaps Mr. Kruger, who, with many others, has given the most practical evidence of his trust in British chivalry, will be able to put the good citizens of Marseilles right in this matter. It is quite unnecessary to follow the poem through its hysteric raptures. Such little attentions as "cohortes infames," "drapeaux sanglants," "l'oppresseur britannique" are not entirely new. It is a pity, however, De Villebois should have been dragged in, for even a Nationalist Frenchman will admit that we did all the honour in our power to the memory of that officer. A pleasant thing about all this anti-English feeling in France is that it has not succeeded in arousing in England an anti-Gallic feeling of any appreciable degree of intensity.

The most notable victims in the railway accident at Dax are the Duke of Canevaro, who was killed, and the Duchess of Canevaro, who is terribly injured. The Duke was the brother of Admiral Canevaro, ex-Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, better known in England through his leadership in the Cretan question in 1898. The deceased Duke was for twelve years Peruvian Minister to Italy, and the Duchess was a leader of society in the Eternal City, where both had innumerable friends. The Duke asked the Government of Peru to remove him to Paris when, two years ago, his brother, the Admiral, became a Minister, the King of Italy thinking that the position of the two brothers might be anomalous. The Admiral, at the time of the accident, was on the way to England, charged with the mission to announce to Queen Victoria the accession of King Victor Emmanuel to the Throne of Italy. He himself, about two weeks after the death of King Humbert, miraculously escaped from the great railway accident near Rome.

The Duchess' jewel case was at first missing but was found by the magistrate charged to investigate the causes of the Dax catastrophe. He discovered it under a heap of broken plates, glasses, and other rubbish. A letter is published from a Belgian commercial traveller on the state of the French Southern Railways, on which he has been constantly travelling for 23 years. He declares that a short time ago he was in the restaurant car and received an alarmingly severe jolting at St. Geours, the place where the accident occurred. The inspector of the Wagon-Lits, who was charged to aid in the investigation at St. Geours stated that it was impossible on first sight to see any cause for the catastrophe. The train remains just as it was when the accident happened, and is fenced round, but a hundred yards behind it he found a chair broken. From this place to the back end of the train there are deep ruts made by the wheels before the engine and tender ran down the embankment. Their fall broke the coupling irons of the carriages behind. When the couplings broke there was a fearful shock. The restaurant car rose endwise from back to front, and fell forward, wheels in the air, on the luggage-van, which it utterly smashed. It was so crushed into fragments that not a piece of wood half a foot long is to be found. The dead and injured were caught in the chests just at the top of the stomach—that is to say, they were so violently knocked forward against the tables as to be almost cut in two. The iron framework of the tender next jerked sideways, and smashed up one-half of the restaurant car. The debris thus made fell on heads, fragments of plate-glass windows were cast in with the force of bullets, and caused those lacerations which so disfigured dead and injured.

A French newspaper recently gave its readers some interesting information concerning the favourite drinks of members of the Chamber. To particularise in the same way in regard to British M. P.'s would be a breach of the unwritten laws of lobby etiquette. But it is worth noting that the demand for temperance drinks at the House of Commons bars is steadily increasing, despite the existence in the cellars of a vat holding 700 gallons of Scotch whisky. In the summer months the demand for lemon squash is so great that the attendants make a practice of providing several large bottles of lemon juice before the day's sitting begins, and ginger beer, especially that supplied in stone bottles, is in constant request. The most surprising feature, however, of the hot weather consumption is in connection with barley-water, several big cans of which are exhausted every evening in the lobby bar alone. Latterly lager beer has been much in evidence in the dining-room. During late sittings soup is taken in large quantities, while the favourite dinner beverages are claret, burgundy, hock, and Grave.

For some time past the French authorities of Dahomey have been busy with the necessary preliminaries for laying the railway which is to connect Kotonu with Abomey, the old capital of Dahomey. The work of the clearing and cutting is now so well advanced that an immediate shipment of the first portion of the permanent way is contemplated, that tenders for that purpose have been issued, and that negotiations are being conducted for the transport of a very large quantity of rails and sleepers to Kotonu. The colony is partly contributing to the cost of the railway, and that a Marseilles firm of West African merchants, Messrs. Mante Freres and Borelli, are taking some share in the undertaking. The French authorities do not anticipate the slightest difficulty as regards labour, the natives offering themselves willingly in large numbers. If this is really the case it is somewhat of a contrast to the state of affairs on the Gold Coast where frantic efforts are being made to import labourers from Sierra Leone because the local labour supply is totally inadequate to meet the demands upon it. The Kotonu-Abomey railway will eventually be pushed north to the Niger, through Borgu.

There has been a great christening of streets at the Paris Hotel de Ville. The late Feux Faure, as a lover of reaction, which seemed to him the synonym of "style," is, our correspondent tells us, among those whose names are thus perpetuated. Marchand and Villebois-Mareuil have had the same honour. As Primaticcio has been dead nearly four centuries there was no fight about him as a street godfather. The Town Council Nationalists connected him, with Francis I. and the Palace of Fontainebleau. While they were about it they might have given us a street called after Benvenuto Cellini, a much greater artist. In the group of streets just named after men distinguished in the arts are the Rues Charles Garnier, Clodion, and Cesar Franck and Maillard. The advanced party were able by fighting and bargaining to get in the names of Baboeuf, who was in favour of the nationalisation of land at the end of the last century, St. Just, Blanqui, and Santerre.

We hear from Tank that the Mahsud Waziris have begun paying up the fine of one lakh of rupees, this showing the immediate effect of the blockade. They have also promised not to raid into British territory. The Mullah Powindah, hitherto the most fanatical opponent of the Government, is personally assisting in the collection of the fine.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of **Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup**. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. **Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.**

CHICAGO DEGREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Within a fortnight two letters have appeared in your contemporary under the signature of "M. D.," attacking the Brussels Faculty. Is it right for any one to attack a faculty without furnishing it with a copy of the charges made? And yet this has been done in the case of the Brussels and the Chicago faculties and the reply of the latter refused publication. The worthy "M. D." wants the Government to legislate. He implies by a side hint that no faculty of the world is to be trusted but English ones. According to him a few English doctors and licentiates of India are the only qualified medical practitioners. Other doctors of America, of the Continent and of Scotland and Ireland count for nothing.

His presumption is indeed contemptible, if anything. He wants the Government to patronise him and his few associates by legislation, perhaps because they are not flourishing in practice.

Many States of America have refused to legislate because it would be against public policy to deprive people of the right to have physicians of their choice. This principle would apply with greater force to a country like India, inhabited by eighty-four millions who have been for centuries treated by physicians of varied schools and the consensus is in favour of native physicians, whose treatment, drugs and system entirely differ from those of the European and American and with whose treatment those who go to them are perfectly satisfied.

The "M. D." seems to think that people are a set of fools who would go to "M. D.s" of London, but he is mistaken; people never inquire to what school or faculty a professor of medicine belongs, they only inquire what medical man has the best medical reputation, be he an M. D. of London, Brussels, Chicago or Sahara or be he Native Hakim.

So far as the people are concerned they do not call for any legislation to be deprived of the physician of their choice. Who then call for legislation? A few interested jealous medical men want it for the furtherance and monopoly of medical practice, because they lack medical ability to flourish without it and because they want to force people by legislation to go to them.

The presumptuous "M. D." thinks that M. D.s of London have brains and intelligence and that other M. D.s have no brains and can't be proficient in medicine. All along he shows apparently a zeal for the safety of the people, whereas inwardly there is self and ego. People's safety is not at all endangered because when they go to a medical man they inquire and know full well how far to trust him and no further; in some cases they go to native hakims because they can effect a radical cure, whereas the brag of a London M. D. with all his boasted science can't and in labour cases people call clever midwives who can do precisely what a physician accoucheur cannot. People do not at all want a guardian to look to their life and health; on the contrary people have the good sense to know that many lives are needlessly sacrificed in the name of science by medical men and surgeons whom their sheepskin protects from the charges of murder and negligence.

The I. P. Code has provisions enough to prevent sharp practice negligence, or rashness so that if a Brussels or Chicago M. D. induces trust by representing that he is a London M. D. he is guilty of cheating, and if he causes death by rashness or negligence he is as much liable as an M. D. of London. If the Government wants to employ medical men it may employ any one in its discretion, but the M. D. has made out no case for State legislation which would act as a curse to the people and deprive them of help in their need rather than be a blessing.—Yours, &c.,

RUSTAM M. MEHRVAID, M.D, LL.B.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Nowadays there is a great unpleasentness regarding American diplomas, may I be permitted to inform the public, through your esteemed columns, that the Chicago diplomas are not only issued for M. D.s but a good number of Accountancy Diplomas are seen in the hands of some of the Bombay students. These diplomas could be had by simply paying a dollar to the National Association of Accountants and Book-keepers, which body publishes a monthly periodical, called the "Book-keeper." The diploma has a grand gold seal and is very showy and naturally one would be tempted to get such a thing and pass himself off as a "qualified accountant." These diplomas might tend to lower the value of English diplomas granted by several examining bodies in England, but it must be borne in mind that these could never be compared with the dollar diplomas purchased from America.

Since people now take an interest in commercial education and particularly there are several students learning book-keeping, this timely warning might prevent their humbugging themselves by the purchase of these American diplomas—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO,

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	4	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	2	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	1	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	5	26
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	13
Total	16	15	116
Total plague deaths to date.	80,4.5	66,500	
Same date last year	45	24	167

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras, held on Monday evening, the rate of interest was raised 1 per cent. The present rate is 5 per cent.

The approximate receipts of the Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company, Ld., for the week ending 1st December, were Rs. 15,690, against Rs. 15,661 in the corresponding period of last year.

One death from plague, occurring on a previous date, was reported in Calcutta on Sunday. The total mortality was 97.

Colonel Bookey, I.M.S., lately on field service in China, has resumed charge of his appointment as Principal Medical Officer, Presidency District.

Lumsden's Horse will probably be disbanded in Calcutta as the Corps was raised there. Letters for officers and men should be addressed care of Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay.

Government has sanctioned the construction of quarters for the Officer Commanding the Royal Engineers establishment at Gilgit, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 8,000. Expenditure amounting to over Rs. 30,000 already incurred, on new quarters for military offices at Gilgit have also been sanctioned.

It is officially announced in Calcutta that the Secretary of State has completed a further purchase of £500,000 worth of silver for coinage into rupees. To recoup the amount spent by him in the purchase, £350,000 worth of gold was shipped to London in the mail steamer of December 8th. With this addition the total purchases of silver since February last amount to about £4,700,000, and the addition to the stock of rupees will be over 10 1-2 crores.

Nothing is yet definitely settled as to who will be the first Director of Agriculture with the Government of India under the new scheme recently sanctioned. The Secretary of State will, it is understood, intimate to the Government of India as soon as he has selected an officer for the post; and all details regarding the salary of the appointment will also be settled at home. It is understood that there are several candidates.

QUAINT STORIES ABOUT FISHERS AND FISH.

In the "Scottish Review" for the past quarter there is an interesting contribution to Defoe literature, an informative article on the life of the Flemish iron-designer and painter, and two articles which deal with fishers and fish. In "The Love Story of Drummond of Hawthornden" Miss Louis Lorimer gives some glimpses into the rise and fall of the little ports which dot the coast of the ancient kingdom of Fife. Referring to certain quaint fishing community customs, the writer says: "The whirligig of time brings in his revenges, and at the date when Glasgow was still so insignificant a place that its citizens could send their cows under the care of a single herdsman to feed on a common beyond the walls, 300 vessels from France, Flanders, and the Baltic would enter the harbour of St. Andrews, drawn thither by the great fair held each April in the grounds of the Priory." A delightful description of Crail of that day, presenting a cluster of grey, red-tiled, or thatched houses, is followed by a paragraph explaining a fashion now rather too much modernised to be equally picturesque: "There was a pretty custom in vogue when the boats were putting out on the voyage to some distant fishing ground, and which still faintly lingers among the East Neuk fisher folk. Just as the Blessing of God or the Star of Bethlehem was rounding the end of the pier where the wives and bairns of the crew had run to see the last of them, the men used to throw back pieces of bread to the children where they stood, with hair and garments blown back by the breeze, with the gulls wheeling and dipping in the blue waters round them. They were the bread-winners going forth to their labour, and here was an earnest of the harvest of the sea with which they hoped to return. Nawadays this, like other old customs, has lost most of its dignity, and has degenerated into a brisk fire of fragments of ship biscuit, which the children return as vehemently as they are thrown, while Maggie Lauder the Thane of Fife leaops into the outer water amid a shower of spray and a chorus of 'So long!'"

Olaf Davidson, writing on "The Folklore of Icelandic Fishes," re-tells the following stories from the sagas:—

It happened once that a man living on the south coast of Iceland was walking along the beach, at the foot of some rocks, early in the morning. He came to the mouth of a cave, from which there issued sounds of music and dancing, while outside there lay many seal-skins. He lifted one of these and took it home with him, and locked it up in a chest. Later in the day he went back to the cave, and there he found a young and beautiful woman, weeping bitterly; this was the seal whose coat the man had carried off. He brought clothes to her, comforted her as best he could, and took her home with him, where she soon became friendly with him, though not with others. She would often sit by herself and gaze out upon the sea. After some time had passed, the man married her; their married life was a happy one, and they were blessed with children. The husband was careful to keep the seal-skin always locked up in the chest, and carried the key about with him wherever he went. Many years later, he rowed out to sea one day, and left the key at home, lying under his pillow. When he came home again, the chest was open, and both his wife and the seal's coat had disappeared. She had found the key and opened the chest out of curiosity, and finding the coat, had slipped into it and plunged into the sea. Before she dived she is said to have repeated these lines:—

> "To stay or go is hard for me,
> With seven children in the sea
> And seven, too, on land."

The man is said to have felt his loss very deeply. When he went out fishing after this, a seal was often seen hovering about the boat; he always had good catches, and many a valuable thing was cast up on his foreshore. It was often seen, when his children walked along the beach, that a seal kept near them a little way out in the sea, and threw up to them bright coloured fish and shells; but their mother never came on shore again.

A common belief about the seal is, that if it comes swimming towards a ship which is beginning a voyage it is as well to turn back, as this is a bad omen; but it is a good omen if it swims in the same direction as the ship, or follows in its wake. It is alleged that the seal is extremely inquisitive. Anything red has a great attraction for it, and it will swim backwards and forwards for a long time at any spot from which it can see it.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th December.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	10	22 p.m.	16	23
Teheran	13	2	38 p.m.	...	15
Suez	13	2	55 p.m.	...	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th December.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	25	0	6
" Karachi	0	52	0	1
" Madras	0	51	0	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

December 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bahmo, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The British Government announces that transmission of private telegrams for Orange River Colony (Orange Free State) and Transvaal via Cape Colony and Natal is Suspended. Telegrams for Pretoria Johannesburg Vereenigng Germiston, Middleburg Heidelburg and Standerton are meanwhile being accepted via Lourenco Marques at the usual rates. These Telegrams should be written in plain English and accepted only at Senders risk. They are also subject to Censorship in Transvaal and to delays in transit.

Telegrams to Rhodesia may in future be express in code provided the words used are in one or other of the code books deposited with the authorities at Aden. Teheran rought right.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th December, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	30 005
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·0
Dew Point	68·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·653
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	88·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·0
General Directions of wind	ENE, WNW, NW, NNE, NE
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	198

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY—December 12.

10 p.m.	78·4

THURSDAY NIGHT.—December 11.

6 a.m.	75·4
10 a.m.	80 6
2 p.m.	86·1
4 p.m.	85·4

The trains of the Bengal-Nagpur system will begin using Howrah station on the 14th instant when the first mail train from Bombay will reach Calcutta, by way of the new Sini-Khargpur route. This will result in the arrival of mails and passengers at Howrah nearly three hours earlier than at present As regards the traffic from Madras over the East Coast route, the 1st and 2nd class carriages, luggage and mails will be transferred to the Bombay mail at Khargpur, the joint train reaching Howrah at 6-1 a. m. The Bombay mail will leave Howrah at 11-18 a. m., and the Madras mail at 2-48 p. m. Calcutta time is given in each case.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 13.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Basil Lang, Advocate General, Bombay, is allowed furlough for one year from the 29th Dec 1900 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that Major J S Ashby First Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Govind Mahadev Pandit, B A, L L B, passed on the 3rd Dec 1900 an examination in Gujerati according to the Higher Standard.

The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel so much of Government Notifications Nos 156 and 158, dated the 9th Jan 1900, as refers to Azam Laxman Ramchandra Tekade, Head Karkun, taluka Shevgaon, and so much of Govt Notification No 976, dated the 7th Feb 1900, as refers to Azam Moreshwar Dinkar Modak, Head Karkun, taluka Akola in the Ahmednagar District, and under the provisions of Section 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorize the following officers in that district to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act in their place:—Azam Laxman Ramchandra Tekade, Head Karkun of taluka Akola, Azam Laxman Balaji Jagalpure, Head Karkun of taluka Shevgaon.

The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel so much of the Govt Notifications as refers to the undermentioned officers in the Ahmednagar District:—Azam Krishnarao Pandurang, Head Karkun, taluka Nevasa. Azam Ramchandra Vyankatesh Gajendragadkar, Head Karkun, taluka Rahuri. Azam Trimbak Vishwanath Gadgil, Head Karkun taluka Parner. Azam Govind Bagaji Timbe, Head Karkun, taluka Sangamner; and under the provisions of Section (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorize the following officers in that district, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act in their place:—Azam Laxman Narhar Joshi, Head Karkun, taluka Parner. Azam Ganesh Vaman Deshmukh, Head Karkun, taluka Nevasa. Azam Hari Babaji Paithankar, Head Karkun, taluka Rahuri. Azam Ramchandra Gopal Dhandarphalkar, Head Karkun, taluka Sangamner.

The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel so much of Govt Notifications as refers to Azam Ambalal Madhavlal, Extra Head Karkun of taluka Sanand in the Ahmedabad District, and so much of Govt Notifications No 161 of the same date as restricts the jurisdiction of the Mamlatdar of taluka Sanand to the head-quarter station of the said taluka.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr Sundrrao Gajanan Jayakar, M A B Sc Second Master Elphinstone High School, acted as Principal of the School from 19th October to 7th November 1900, both days inclusive

Mr A C L Wilkinson has been appointed Porfessor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College.

Mr M MacMillan, B A (Oxon), Principal and Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College, is granted furlough for nine months and one day from 12th January 1901.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Temporary Assistant Surgen J H Underwood was relieved of Famine duty on the 7th November 1900 and placed on general duty.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE.)

The services of Lieutenant M H B Geddes, I S C are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The service of Lieutenant G D M Moore, I S C are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The services of Captain C H C Grace, I S C 5th Bombay Light Infantry are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The services of Assistant Surgeon R J Petigara have been replaced at the disposal of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

Mr Maganlal Motiram Mehta, L M & S has been engaged as a temporary Assistant Surgeon, and placed under the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay for Plague duty on a salary of Rs 150 per mensem, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th November 1900.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E G Gahagan Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem is posted to the Khandesh Irrigation District during the absence of Mr L M Bose on privilege leave or until further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr F L Goldsmid, District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, to be District Supdt. of Police in the Sholapur District. Mr F Austin, District Supdt of Police, Sholapur, on relief, to be District Supdt. of Police in the Ratnagiri District.

Mr A C Wild, I C S, Assist Collector in the district of Dharwar, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr Wild is also appointed to be Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govermt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Bhaskar Sakahalkar, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Deogad in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Rao Saheb Parvatishankar Manishankar Bhat, acting Second Class Subordinate Judge Godhra in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Mr G D Madgavkar, I C S, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge in the Surat District and Sessions Division Mr W C Shepherd, B A (Oxon), I C S to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge Thana. Mr H D Rendall I C S to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge Satara Mr F K Boyd, I C S, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge Ratnagiri Mr A E L Emanuel, B A (Oxon), I C S, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Under Section 19 of Act XIV of 1869, H E in Council is further pleased to invest Mr Madgavkar with all the powers of a District Judge within the portion of the Surat District in the executive charge of the Collector of Broach, and to direct that he shall ordinary hold his Court at Broach H E in Council is also pleased to direct under Section 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, that Mr Madgavkar Additional Sessions Judge in the Surat Sessions Divison, shall try all cases which may be committed for trial, or referred to the Sessions Judge under Section 123 of the Code by the Magistrates of the Broach Collectorate.

The powers of e Magistrate of the First Class conferred by Govt. Notification No 8954, dated the 1st Dec 1899, on the undermentioned officers in the district of Khandesh and any other powers since conferred on them under the Code of Criminal Pocedure, 1898, being no longer requirred, are without Rao Saheb Ganesh Vinayak Patwardhan, Seconnd Class Subordt Judge, Amaner,

Rao Saheb Lakshman Krishnaji Nulkar Second Class Subordt Judge, Shirpur.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

It hereby notified that Mr A [illegible] has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establisht with effect from 8th Dec

Khan Bahadur Ratanji Edalji Kanga Dist Depty Coll Punch Mahals, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr V M Ferrers, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment reported his arrival on the 10th Dec 1900, and has been placed under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind.

Mr W P Symonds, I C S, Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, is allowed privilege leave of absence for five weeks with effect from the 15th Dec 1900.

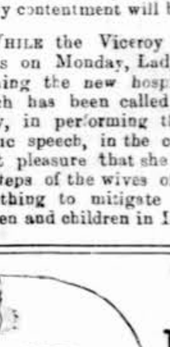
Mr J Mollison, M R A C, is appointed to act as Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr W P Symonds, I C S, on privilege leave or till further orders.

Mr H E M James C S I, I C S, has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 18th Dec 1900.

The Golf Championship meeting will be held at Calcutta from the 22nd to the 27th instant.

In his speech at the Kolar Goldfields on Monday, Lord Curzon let fall a remark which disposes once for all of the rumours about the likelihood of his return to England in the near future. "I am too much absorbed in my work out here," he said, "to bother myself with thoughts or ambitions about the fure. I am quite happy where I am, and if during my time I can do some good in this country and help forward to any appreciable extent the noble cause in which in our various capacities we are all engaged, the cup of my contentment will be full."

While the Viceroy was engaged at Kolar Goldfields on Monday, Lady Curzon was in Bangalore opening the new hospital for women and children which has been called by her name. Her Excellency, in performing the ceremony, made her first public speech, in the course of which she expressed great pleasure that she was able to follow in the footsteps of the wives of previous Viceroys, in doing something to mitigate the pain and suffering of women and children in India.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PURELY PERSONAL.

It is easy to imagine what kind of life Napoleon must have led in such surroundings. It is doubtful, however, if even the most splendid palace and the most generous treatment could have made his life anything but miserable. He was essentially a man of action; to be at work every second of the day; to get into twenty-four hours as much activity and effect as other men could squeeze into a month—such had been the idea of his life—such was the natural man. And now there was no possibility of any activity, even when it was quite fruitless and innocent; for there was no possibility of exercise, since when he went out to ride. Lowe had him followed everywhere by his detectives. There was nothing for it but to mope, mope, mope. And that is the real summing up and history of Napoleon during these six years of exile. He moped, moped, moped, till death came as a not unwelcome release.

The worst of it was, too, that Napoleon was in no way helped by his companions. The memoirs of one of these companions have been published within the last couple of years; and they are rightly described by Lord Rosebery as a treasure house of information and enlightenment with regard to the character of Napoleon—and especially during the closing days of his life. Gourgauld becomes almost as interesting in his memoirs as the man he is describing. Gourgauld, who was in the thirties, was even more irritable and gloomy than the mighty conqueror who had exchanged for this exile and this emptiness all the glorious activities of ruling more than eighty millions of human beings. The long moan of his life is "ennui, ennui. Grand ennui melancolie" are his perpetual entries. Here is a week's sample record: "Mardi 25, ennui, ennui; Mercredi 26, idem; Jeudi 27, idem; Vendredi 28, idem; Samedi 29, idem; Dimanche 30, grand ennui." Again, "J etouffe d'ennui."

And Gourgauld makes not the least attempt to hide his gloom and his weariness from Napoleon, which leads to many scenes, such as the following: Napoleon asks what time it is. "Ten o'clock, Sire." "Ah, how long the nights are?" "And the days, Sire?" At last Napoleon says frankly to him: "What right have you to complain that I only see and dine with Montholon? You are always gloomy and do nothing but grumble. Beas gloomy as you please so long as you do not appear gloomy in my presence."

I would like to quote some of the other scenes; they are extraordinarily interesting, and Lord Rosebery marshals their points with unfailing skill, but my space is limited. Suffice it to say, that most people will agree with Lord Rosebery that "the revelation" of Gourgauld's book is "the forbearance and long-suffering of Napoleon."

Amid all the *debacle* at St. Helene Napoleon insisted on receiving exactly the same court as if he were still in the Tuileries; the iron rules of etiquette, instead of being relaxed, are almost made tighter. "The world," as Lord Rosebery says "saw nothing of this shabby interior. Napoleon drove out with six horses to his carriage, and an equerry in full uniform riding at each door:" The etiquette was no less severe indoor. Gourgauld, Bertrand, and Montholon were kept standing for hours, till they nearly dropped from fatigue. Gourgauld, pale and almost ill with fatigue, would lean against the door. The physician had to put on a court-dress when he visited his patient, and to stand in his presence till he almost fainted.

And Napoleon worked these unfortunates withou mercy when he was in the mood for dictation. On one occasion, at Longwood, he is said to have dictated for fourteen hours at a stretch, with only short intervals from time to time to read over what had been written. Malcolm, the English admiral who was for a time stationed at St. Helena, was a favourite of Napoleon; but even with him and in his greatest hour of expansion, the Emperor would not relax. Napoleon would talk to Malcolm three or four hours at a time; never, for reasons of etiquette, seated, or allowing a seat, both men standing or walking about, till at last they would lean against the furniture from fatigue.

This stern treatment of others and of himself—what is one to say of it? It produces different feelings—a little contempt and a good deal of admiration. It reminds me a little of a strangely dramatic little touch in Turgenieff's "Father and Sons." He is describing an old aristocrat—tired of the world, broken by a woman's caprice—who has surrendered everything of his brilliant youth and his life of splendid activity and frenzied pleasure, and has settled down to the dull monotony of life with his brother, a broken-down squire with a slatternly household in the country. And yet the old gentleman dresses himself as carefully as though he were still the dandy Guardsman of the drawing-rooms of St. Petersburg; and, above all things, is careful to see that his long, almond-shaped nails are manicured as though he were a girl going to her first ball, and dreaming still of love and the fairy prince.

It is a somewhat curious case of historical association that Mr. George Wyndham, the direct descendant of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, one of the leaders of the Irish rebellion of the close of last century, should be Chief Secretary for Ireland. Another fact to be noted is that as Lord Lansdowne, through his French relations, brings us in close contact with the Bonapartist family, so Mr. Wyndham brings us in touch with the ancient royalties. For the wife of Lord Edward Fitzgerald was Pamela, and Pamela was generally supposed to be the daughter of Madame de Genlis and Philippe Egalite.

A look at Mr. Wyndham would show that he had both Celtic and French blood in his veins. The combination of the bright blue eyes and dark hair marks distinctly an Irish origin, while the high Norman nose, the delicate, thin, long face, and the light and alert figure, are French rather than Saxon. It is from this ancestry, too, that he derives perhaps that touch of poetry and imagination which is such a characteristic feature of his temperament and of his very fine oratory.

For Mr. Wyndham, undoubtedly, is one of the orators of the House. It is partly because he has such exquisite choice of language; partly because he has a fine voice—above all, because he has the divine spark. He is, as everybody knows, in the very prime of life, is happily married to the Countess Grosvenor, is an ideal father—perhaps even a more ideal stepfather.

Lord Cranborne is not the cleverest son of Lord Salisbury. Lord Hugh has qualities which are entirely lacking in his elder brother. Lord Hugh has the true dramatic and oratorical temperament; Lord Cranborne hasn't even a touch of it. He speaks very rapidly—almost like the quick detonation of a Maxim gun—and without any distinction. He has the somewhat pale complexion and slight physique which are characteristic of the younger race of Cecils, and, in many ways, bears a very marked family resemblance to his first cousin, Mr. Arthur Balfour. He has somewhat curious and crude manners, speaks as though he were scolding, and is wanting in the graces. But personally he is very pleasant and high-minded, as his attachment to a not very popular cause—in the House of Commons "bien entendu"—like the most advanced claims of the High Church Party sufficiently indicates. He is very shy; and shyness often passes for rudeness.

Everybody is glad that Lord Hardwicke has got an appointment in the newly constructed Ministry. He is one of the new race of peers, a great improvement in some respects on the old. When he was quite a youngster, he found that he had nothing to expect from life but an illustrious title and a ruined estate; that of all the vast acres, the great houses, the splendid and historic possessions in every shape, which his ancient house had once owned, there was absolutely nothing left.

Many young fellows in the same position would have turned to gambling, or lent their names to company promoters or made a rich and loveless marriage. It is always easy to find a lady whose parents want to gild their wealth with the coronet of a countesto; and indeed, there was a whisper that the matchmakers had prepared a marriage of the most advantageous kind pecuniarily for the young peer. But he manfully refused; and just made up his mind to go into the City, and make his living like the son of the commoner.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, to other young man, who has received promotion, has a strong resemblance to his father and it is a resemblance which is increased by certain characteristics common to both. For instance, both wear a single eyeglass; both are remarkably well dressed, even in an assembly where there are some of the best-dressed men in the world; and their voices are also singularly alike in tone. Mr. Austen Chamberlain has been prevented by many circumstances from speaking often in the House, but he certainly has also some of his father's great debating powers. In some respects he has the advantage of his parent. The face is more refined, the features more regular. The tremendous hardness of the father falls to softer lines in the face of the son, into lines that bear the impress of a mother's gentle character.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following are extracts from the season reports for the week ending 11th December:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on the 10th, 6 feet against 5 feet on same date last year. Late kharif crops and to some extent rabi crops damaged by locusts.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting of rice continues in five talukas, and threshing of bajri in Mirpur and Sanghar talukas. Cultivation of rabi crops progressing. Cotton crops damaged by locusts in Mithi taluka, and kharif crops injured to some extent in Chachra, Dipla and Nagar talukas.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Rabi prospects poor. Fodder supply ample. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Kaira.—(For week ending 10th December 1900.)—Rain during week, 5 cents at Kaira and 3 cents at Mehmadabad. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Rabi sowing in progress in some places. Young rabi crops in fair condition. Standing crops being irrigated from wells. Prospects of rabi crops poor.

Broach.—Standing crops of cotton, jowari and til in good condition.

Surat.—Weather continues dry and cloudy. Rabi crops being watered in low lying fields near tanks and withering for want of moisture elsewhere. Estimate of outturn of jowari, cotton, rice and bajri 4 to 11 annas except in Bardoli taluka, where the outturn of jowari and cotton is estimated at 12 annas.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week. Harvesting of kharif crops completed. Estimate of outturn of rice 10 to 13, of early nagli 8 to 12, of late nagli 7 to 12, of harik 5 to 11, and of other crops 6½ to 11 annas. Sowing of summer crops and reaping of grass in progress.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Rain wanted everywhere in the district. Reaping and threshing of kharif crops continue. Picking of cotton in progress throughout the district.

Nasik.—No rain during week. Rain generally wanted for rabi crops. Reaping of kharif crops almost completed except in Peint taluka. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress in Kalvan taluka; threshing continues in Sinnar, Niphad, Yeola and Nandgaon talukas. Rabi sowing in progress in irrigated lands in Chandor and Baglan talukas and completed in Nasik, Igatpuri and Dindori talukas. Rabi sowing in jirayet lands stopped throughout the district for want of rain and moisture; rabi seedlings, where sown, are withering.

Ahmednagar.—Rain badly wanted throughout the district. Standing crops withering in most parts. Water supply getting scanty in Kopargaon and Shrigonda talukas.

Poona.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient in the eastern portion of the district. Reaping of rice continues in the western portion of the district. Rabi sowing retarded in several places for want of rain. Young rabi crops withering for want of sufficient moisture.

Sholapur.—No rain during week. Rabi sown in a few villages. Standing young crops in good condition in some places, and withering for want of rain in others. Water supply getting low.

Satara.—No rain during week. Rain urgently wanted.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Reaping of kharif jowari in progress in Sindgi, Muddebihal, Bagalkot and Hungund talukas, and almost completed in other talukas.

Belgaum.—No rain during week. Harvesting of rice in progress in Belgaum and Khanapur talukas and Chandgad petha. Reaping of jowari almost completed in Chikodi, Gokak and Parasgad talukas. Rabi crops sown in parts of Athni and Parasgad talukas are withering for want of sufficient moisture.

Dharwar.—No rain during week. Reaping of early jowari and rice almost completed. Condition of standing crops generally fair.

Kanara.—No rain during week. Reaping continues in ghat talukas. Sowing of hot weather crops commenced in coast talukas and in Haliyal taluka.

THE WEATHER.

The Port Officer at Mangalore has telegraphed to the Port Offieer, Bombay, that "Kasaragode Conservator reports derelict bottom up 16 fathoms off that Port, dangerous to Navigation."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS

13th DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Linseed flourishing. Wheat requires rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Ferozepore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Wheat requires rain.

Delhi.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton picking commenced.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Khamgaon.—Cotton plants ready for picking and arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Dew-fall insufficient. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Dew-fall issufficient Cotton arriving in larger quantities. Wheat requires fine weather.

Broach.—Easterly wind Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and showing bolls. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing in flower, showing bolls and continue to how more improvement.

Dholera.—Weather rather cloudy. Seasonable, cool.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Cotton prospects much improved. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH OF DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Lahore, Sirsa, Delhi and Cawnpore, the pressure changes have been small. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds at Madras and Negapatam are cyclonic, while calms and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Negapatam, Bangalore and Belgaum, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Except at few stations in the south of the Peninsula, both the day and night temperatures are in large excess of normal. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Surat and the lowest 41° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are more or less cloudy in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast.

Over two inches of rain has fallen at Negapatam (2·45), over an inch at Madras (1·10), about half an inch at Ajmere and Bangalore, about a quarter of an inch at Agra, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, and very light showers at Jeppore and Delhi.

Weather continues favourable for local rain at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency, in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, in Rajputana, the Punjab and North-West Provinces. Northerly winds are likely to blow along the West Coast.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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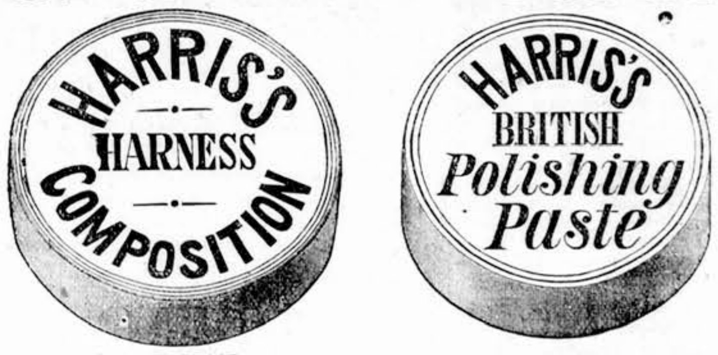
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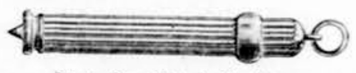
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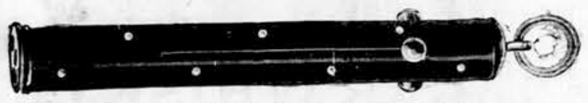
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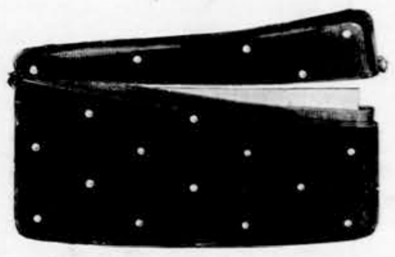
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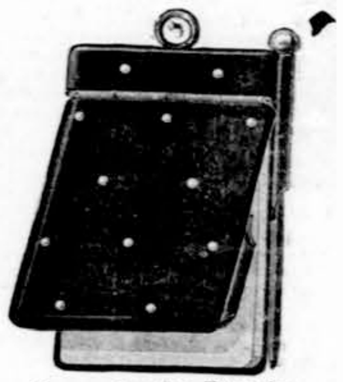
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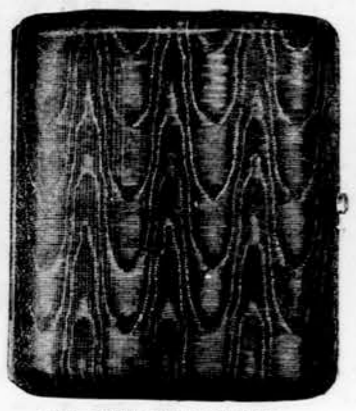
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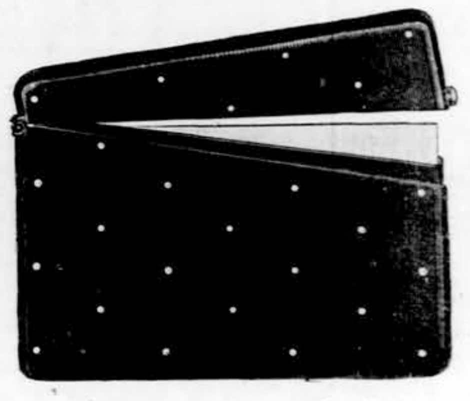
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